Ypsilanti Commercial

VOL. XIX, NO. 23. YPSILANTI, MICH., SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 5, 1882. WHOLE NO. 959.

WORTLEY BROS.,

Clothiers & Gents' Furnishers.

— CLOTHING MADE TO MEASURE. —

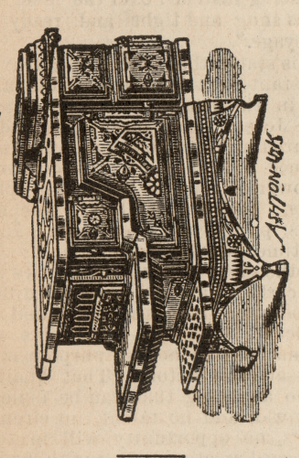
We have put the Knife into Everything we have in Stock for Summer Wear, and do not intend to carry over a Single Summer Suit, Coat, Straw Hat or Duster.

ALSO.—Great Reduction in Children's Clothing.

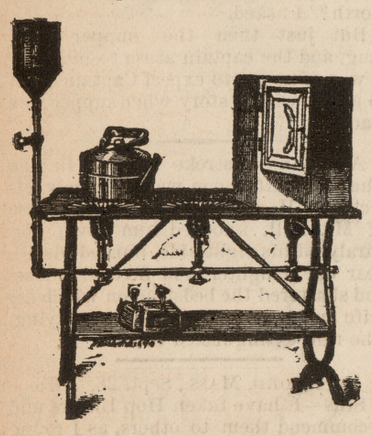
WORTLEY BROS.

STOVES.

STOVES STOVES



Do not complete a purchase of a COOK Stove until you have seen my stock of



Acorn & Vapor Stoves.

BUILDER'S HARDWARE

If you are intending to **BUILD** this season, call and price HARDWARE

— AT —

SAMPSON'S

POCKET AND TABLE CUTLERY, Carpenter's **TOOLS** Farming **FENCE WIRE, South Bend Pumps,** BISSEL'S CARPET SWEEPER,

J. H. Sampson,

937 **17 Huron Street.**

Drugs and Medicines.

A. D. MORFORD

SUCCESSOR TO

H. VAN TUYL

At the Old Stand.

DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS,

ALL of the BEST, and at LOWEST RATES.

WALL PAPER

Of All Kinds and Quality.

MIXED PAINTS.

Ready for Use.

The Celebrated

RUBBER PAINT,

Warranted to Outlast any other Paint. Nothing equals it.

Also the

SHAKER LIQUID PAINT

Which, Price considered, surpasses all others.

PRESCRIPTIONS carefully prepared. Night Bell at the door. 950

NEW FIRM!

Comstock & Ebling

— SUCCESSORS TO —

E. M. COMSTOCK & CO.,

— DEALERS IN —

Dry Goods & Notions.

Many thanks to our numerous friends and customers for your generous patronage in the past. The **New Firm** will endeavor to make it for your interest to continue the same pleasant business relations in the **future.** We hope by **fair and square dealing** to merit a fair share of the patronage of the public. Give us a call at **No. 30 Congress street,** Hewitt block, and you will receive good treatment at our hands.

COMSTOCK & EBLING.

P. S.—**Butter and Eggs** taken in exchange for Goods. 955

NEW FIRM

— At the Old Reliable —

CENTRAL MARKET

Crane & Clark,

HURON STREET, constantly keep on hand for sale,

Fresh, Salt and Smoked MEATS,

Poultry and Fish in Season.

George Crane. W. F. Clark.

946

— I HAVE ADDED TO MY —

AGRICULTURAL STOCK

— A FULL LINE OF —

Garden AND Small Farm Tools,

Shovels, Scoops, Spades, Forks, Rakes, Hoes, Scythes, Cradles, Etc.

Which I will sell at **10 per cent less** than any other house in the city. They are the celebrated **Remington Goods** and stand in the market A, No. 1.

O. E. Thompson.

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Local Matters.

SATURDAY, August 5, 1882.

Rev. T. W. MacLean Jamesville, Wis. is to preach at St. Luke's to-morrow.

The County Convention at Ann Arbor to-day.

State Convention at Kalamanzoo, Aug. 30. The Congressional at Adrian August 25th.

LIST OF UNCLAIMED LETTERS.—Buton Moyer, M. J. Pettibone, Fred J. Poole (3) Mary Rowe, Lida Romick, Olina White.

Quite a crowd of our collored people celebrated Aug 1st in Detroit, and not a few at Jackson.

The Sons of Temperance give a social at their hall to-night. Speeches and a drama. Refreshments.

James R. Suggitt, seven years of age, died at Dentons last week Thursday from being kicked by a horse.

The Congregational lawn party at Mrs. Higley's was postponed on account of the rain until Wednesday evening, August the 9th.

We asked a citizen, who was his candidate for Congress, he said the biggest fool that can be found. Then they won't have to make a fool of him when he gets there.

Our thanks are due A. R. Darling for a quart of nice raspberries of the following choice varieties: Franconian Brandy wine red, Mammoth Cluster Black.

E. D. Lay got his wheat twenty-five acre in good condition a week before it rained. Deacon Geo. W. Jarvis thrashed his wheat the middle of last week.

Installation of officers at Ypsilanti lodge, I. O. G. T., Monday evening next, Aug. 7th. Every member is requested to attend as a matter of importance is to be discussed.

The pouring floods have played the mischief with railroad and other bridges, dams-races etc. We never saw the Huron river so muddy. The Michigan Southern could not get further than Saline Thursday.

Woodruff sent around some bills announcing that for once an interesting article would appear in the Sentinel this week. We looked through its columns carefully and found them as dull as ever.

They had a big flood in Ann Arbor Wednesday. A water spout burst, and Allen's Creek, flowing through the city, became a river. People were taken from their residences in boats. Loss of property, over $2,000.00.

Hereafter the Congregational Sunday evening services and Thursday evening prayer meeting will be held in the New Jerusalem chapel, over the marble shop, Washington street, instead of Union hall. Morning service and Sunday school will be held in the opera house as heretofore.

Quite a number of farmers in this vicinity have got left on their wheat. The continued rain this week has damaged it badly. Look out for grown wheat this year. The majority were up and dressed and last Saturday night their wheat was secured. Such seasons as this it don't do to take any chance.

PETOSKY July 29, 1882.

CAPT. E. P. ALLEN, DEAR SIR:—There are a number of your wards here that need looking after. You had better come up at once or authorize one to look after their interests. When you come bring a temperance lecturer along, one who understands the Chippewa.

Yours truly A. LODEMAN.

Capt. Allen has not received his commission yet. When he does look out for heavy work.

John J. Robbison thought to come off a happy hit on Capt. Allen and so took a small Indian statute, standing for years in his father-in-law's door yard in Sharon and sent it to him. The Indians real and imaginary are rallying around the Captain as their leader. The position, in our humble judgment as a field of usefulness and honor both for the life that now is, and that to come is above that of a seat in Congress.

It is a new era when candidates for Congress go on the rampage, loose their heads and visit town and ward caucuses. Think of Edwin Willits getting down to this sort of thing. But this is the "new method." Republican admirers of men of dignity and true nobility of character, who reverence the shades of the past, how do you like it? No wonder the cry, "dirty politics," goes up all over the country.

Delegates from city to Republican county convention: 1st ward—F. Hinckley, Darwin Griffin, Justin Post. Second ward, Dr. Hall, Austin George, F. W. Cleaveland. Third Ward—Dr. F. K. Owen, Dr. D. A. Post, C. R. Pattison. Fourth ward—Fred P. Hunt, H. E. Dickenson, C. K. Leonard. Fifth ward—H. Boutell, Clark Cornwell, John Worden. From Ypsilanti town: E. D. Lay, F. S. Finley, Jacob Wise, Sumner Damon. Augusta—Norman Redner, Watson Barr, Patrick Harrison, Wm. Greenman. Pittsfield—A Campbell. D. Wiltsey, M. F. Case, Dr. Webb. The above solid for Allen. Superior—R. Emory Tounsend, Wm. Manly, Arthur Court, Frank Duncan, Will Eldert—for Sawyer.

A GLORIOUS CHANGE.

The Western Hotel, recently purchased by Mr. Thomas Baily of Detroit, a good citizen is radically renovated and changed. Mr. Bailey says on liquor of any kind even beer shall be sold. A big thing for the fifth ward to have a temperance house. A good place to hold elections. There are two temperance hotels in the city. The Barton House, Mr. Demosh proprietor, second ward.

CARD OF THANKS.

Mr. and Mrs. McLouth desire for themselves and their remaining children, to convey their sincerest thanks to those kind friends who "so fulfilled the law of Christ" in helping them to bear their recent heavy burden of grief. Their most grateful thanks are also due to many, almost strangers, who sent their beautiful and tender tokens of sympathy in the dark hour.

Next week we shall publish the remarks made by Prof. D. Putnam.

WASHTENAW COUNTY REPUBLICANS.

From the Free Press.

The Republican political pot is at an extra heat. Sawyer took Ann Arbor without contest, his home opponents thinking "discretion the better part of valor," or seeming acquiescence the best policy. Allen carried his home delegates (Ypsilanti) with the same facility. In Scio, Wednesday afternoon, there was a hand to hand fight. Alf. Beal, (brother to R. A., sometimes called "the Boss") led the Sawyer faction, while Don Briggs marshaled the Allen men, and won by three majority. As briggs has always been one of Beal's best workers, speculation is rife as to what this division in the family means. Thursday missionaries were out early drumming up recruits for the Pittsfield caucus to be held in the afternoon. Two of them met an old and hard-headed Pittsfield Democrat, and solicited his aid in running the caucus in the interest of Sawyer. They make a mistake in their man, or in his politics. The final engagement is set down for Saturday, the day of the county convention. It hasn't the look of perfect brotherly love and harmony.

THE DIRTY POOL.—ARE WE PREPARED TO WADE?

The methods adopted by Mr. Sawyer and his friends to carry this county are anything but complimentary to fair and honest dealing. They make one shudder at the cess pool we are in. The caucus system by which a few can be drummed up and made to misrepresent the sentiment of a town or ward is disreputable and must kick back on the party who employs them. Last Saturday a young man, we understand studying law in the office of Mr. Sawyer after two weeks dilligent toil gathered in a company of twelve persons mostly young men, in one or two instances said not to be voters. The necessities of harvest detained the men of whom T. B. Goodspeed, James Wilber, O. A. Sober, the McDougals are representatives and thus on such a snap judgment a solid Sawyer delegation was elected to Ann Arbor by 12 to 9. After the caucus a supper was given the delegates elect. A vote would show that nine tenths of the intelligent Republicans of Superior favor Capt. Allen first and Mr. Willits next.

In Lodi the caucus was called to order out doors—did not wait, elected as rapidly as names could be spoken, and yet by a two thirds vote the caucus instructed to vote for Allen. Of course they won't.

Saline caucus was called for 3 o'clock. The Sawyer managers, headed by his nephew, and secondly aided by a democrat lawyer, former student in Sawyer's office, would not wait a moment, refused to allow a vote by ballot, and run in five Sawyer delegates. In about half an hour the county Republicans came in to find that the thing had been cooked, and came home wondering about the facility of the 'new method' in this county. Can Republicans afford to adopt the "new method?

In York, some four Sawyer men got the start, a majority of Allen men were on hand within five minutes of the appointed time and found that five Sawyer men had been selected. We had always supposed that it was ruleable to wait at least five minutes. But the new method knows no courtesy. It does its business right sharp, not even waiting for enough voters to fil the bill of the delegates.

In Ann Arbor we are informed that Mr. Sawyer is not only a delegate, but selected his own delegates in all the wards and it was gulp all down or be scoffed out of the ward caucuses. When it comes to this that candidates for office can make out their own list of delegates and bully the voters out side of their own ward to swallow them or merit their displeasure it is time we emigrated to Canada. We are not prepared as yet in Michigan to adopt the Boss Kelley, Tammany method of doing business. This has been the Beal trick for a long time in Ann Arbor, and one which we have deprecated and scorned. The town and wards in this county are competent to select their own delegates without having a Boss or would be candidate for any office, select for them and then cram them down their throats. Candidates who do this are unfit for any position in the gift of the people.

The politicians are beginning to shake hands and ask after yourself and family.

There is a tent spread on the Lawn west of Grant's factory. Men and women fanatics, styling themselves the church of the House of Iseral, preaching another gospel than that of Paul.

The Republicans of Washtenaw County with the politicians left out are nearly a unit for Mr. Willits, and it is a fact that the most conscientious of the dozen candidates are also for Willits. Mr. Willit's position is given in an editorial which we take from the Monroe Commercial.

The Ypsilanti Commercial is greatly dissatisfied over the calling of the Republican county convention so early as Aug. 5, before conclusion of harvest.—As Captain Allen's organ it pleads for more time inferentially on the ground that Allen's dependence is largely upon the farmers. Anything the Republicans of this portion of the county might do, is pretty certain to be not satisfactory to the Ypsilanti branch.

Hold on Mr. Argus. The COMMERCIAL is not the organ of any man or set of men. Capt. Allen has no propriatory interest in this paper. It has sometimes, it does not now advertise a card of his office and business, but only in common with the Sentinel. He has occasionally brought us a legal and so have Democratic lawyers the same. We count him a friend of the office. We have had occasions and have not been slow to avail ourselves of the imperative duty to criticise his course in regard to matters in which we radically differed. The Commercial is thoroughly independent of personal or clique rule. Its first choice for Congress in harmony with all the numerous candidates so far as heard from is Edwin Willits. But it cheerfully assents to what it believes the public sentiment of its constituency and favors Mr. Allen. Aside from Mr. Willits and in his case solely on the ground of experience and a well and nobly earned reputation, it does believe that of all the candidates named Mr. Allen has not his superior in intellecual ability, and moral worth. The Argus may be so accustomed to organship, to wearing the yoke of some politician or politicians as to believe that all papers are in the same boat. If organship is more often dissenting from the acts or course of a public man than endoraing them then the Commercial is the organ of Capt. Allen. It approves when right and goes for the wrong on fundamental principles, though never attacking personal character and in his case it would gnaw a file if it did.

PERSONALS.

Miss Ida E. Fullerton is engaged as assistant in Chelsea's high school.

Miss Ada A. Norton is visiting friends at Battle Creek and Kalamazoo.

Mrs. Capt. Allen is spending a few weeks at her fathers in Sharon.

Mrs. Frank Philips, Kalamazoo, is visiting her sister Mrs. W. W. Philips.

Miss Lucy Jenness is spending a few weeks with friends in Detroit.

Mrs. Bogardus and daughter Fannie have returned from their visit up the Lakes.

Mr. Chas. Wheeler returned home from Minnesota Wednesday evening. Only remains a week.

Miss Ida Woodard from Owosso, a former student of the Normal school is spending a couple of weeks in the city visiting Miss Lizzie Pattison and other friends.

Rev. C. A. Lamb left last evening to visit friends in the State of New York and old Connetticutt.

Mrs. Sargeant and her daughter Eva, who resided in Ypsilanti several years, Miss Eva attending the Normal school, from Minnesota, are visiting relatives and other friends in the vicinity.

Prof. Coe and wife, Superintendent of schools at Phoenix, L. S. were in the city this week visiting friends, Rev. Mr. Breed, C. R. Pattison, etc. Mrs. C. is a daughter of Mr. Jay Everett, Chelsea.

Mr. Hiram Miller, graduate of the State Normal school has succeeded in obtaining the principalship of the school at Napoleon. We heartily congratulate Prof. Miller in his undertaking, he has the highest recomends of the board as a thorough schollar and well quallified for the position.

W. Hicks is superintending the building of Mr. Cornwell's new residence in Ypsilanti.—*Courier.*

The Misses Lillie and Helen Burt of Henry street are spending a few weeks at the Adirondacks.

Misses Grace and Blanche Vinton are visiting friends in Ypsilanti.—*Every Saturday.*

School examiner Warner of Ypsilanti is building Mr. Stevens residence on Thayer street.—*Argus.*

MARRIED.

HUMPHREY—EASTMENT.—At the residence of the bridegroom's parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Humphrey, Tuesday evening, August 1st, by Rev. Andrew Ebling, ALFRED H. HUMPHREY and KATE A. EASTMENT.

The occasion was a very happy one. In accordance with the wishes of bride and groom the ceremony was witnessed by only a few personal friends of the contracting parties. Although the friends were informed that no gifts were expected, the request was not heeded. A few weeks since we noted the fact that Mr. Humphrey and his father had engaged in busines at Menden. He has shown such good judgment in the choice of a "helper" that we feel assured of his success.

OF THE WEEK.

MICHIGAN.

son of Z. Ballard, of Gaylord, eight old, was shot and seriously, if not fatally while out at target practice with a .

re in Jackson, caused by boys' g with matches in the barn of A. Dykeman, led to the destruction of the barn and the partial destruction of his house.

The death of two old and prominent citizens of Detroit was announced Thursday morning, those of J. B. H. Bratshaw and Augustus S. Johnson.

The records of the Mexican war veterans of Michigan have been destroyed by fire, and Col. A. T. McReynolds of Grand Rapids, president of the association, calls on the old members to send him their names.

The following postmasters have been commissioned: George L. Crowell at Chelsea; Miss Libbie Day at Waldron; Theodore W. Wood at Mead's Mill; Charles Carroll at East Gilead; Jacob Tryon at Linwood.

Forest fires are reported to be raging extensively in Midland county, northeast of Davis Station. Five miles of territory have been burned over.

On complaint of R. Koning, a Dutch citizen of Oversel, Don C. Henderson of the Allegan Journal, is held to answer a charge of libel on an action for $10,000 damages.

Mrs Cady of Mt. Morris, and a boy named Alexander of Burton, have just died of small-pox.

The office of H. Barrows of Armada was entered by burglars Tuesday night, who blew open and robbed the safe of $2,000.

Daniel Goggins of Grand Rapids, who has served several terms in prison for the abuse his wife, did the last sad work on Wednesday by killing her with a pocket-knife. They had not lived together for several years. Recently his wife sold her house for $1,000. Goggins called and demanded a portion of the money, which was refused, when he drew a knife and began the assault. Her screams brought others to her presence, but she died of her wounds in 15 minutes.

Forest fires are raging near Tawas City. It is reported that fields of grain and bridges have been destroyed, and that owners of cattle have been obliged to drive them off to places of safety.

The shingle manufacturers at Ludington and Manistee, who hoped by stopping their mills to raise the price of shingles from $2.50 to $3.50 per thousand, have not realized their object. The price has not greatly advanced, though a thousand shinglemakers are out of work.

The Secretary of the State Firemen's Tournament at Charlotte, desires it to be understood that entries to the tournament are free.

The Hillsdale crew has at length been accepted for the Barnes and Mortlake Association races, to come off on the 29th, and will contest with the Thames and London Club Crews. The doubts of their standing arose from representations from the Harvard Club that they were not strictly amateurs.

During a thunder storm at Big Rapids, Thursday, the lightning struck and fired the house of Mr. Hill, knocked him down and paralyzed his right side, fired the dress of a 13-year old daughter and burned her, and shattered the bedstead on which were lying his wife and new-born babe. The rain extinguished the flames.

Phillip Hunter shot and instantly killed Henry Weston at Manistee Thursday night. They met at the ferry, one about to get aboard as the other came off, when a few words were exchanged, and Hunter called on Weston to stop, at the same moment pulling a revolver from his pocket and firing three shots, all of which took effect in the head. Hunter had been accused of intimacy with Weston's wife, and had obtained the situation as mechanic which Weston had lost.

In the executive session at Ann Arbor on Friday, the Board of Regents tabled the resignations of Dr. Frothingham and Maclean, and gave Dr. Joy until August to resign.

John Melvin, of Waxford Co., who committed an act of violence on a daughter of Orien Lackey of Marilla, on her way home from school, was arrested at Manistee.

A Plainwell paper says Robert Stratton of that place cut, and his brother bound, 12 acres of wheat in two days for John C. Bannister, the work being all done between the hours of 8 in the morning and 8 in the evening.

In the storm Thursday night James Conkling, of Bedford, had two horses killed by lightning, and Franklin Murray's wheat stack, in Newton was burned.

Eli Gallop, of Eagle, Eaton Co., lost ix acres of wheat by fire on the 29th. It was caused by a spark from a passing railroad train, the wheat standing near the track.

Hon. Chas. W. Clisbee, of Cassapolis, reading clerk of the house at Washington, was striken with paralysis, as he was entering the Capitol on Friday. He was conveyed to Providence Hospital.

At Kalamo last week, as John Shaver's harvest hands were finishing up a piece of wheat, a rabbit started. The dogs started after the rabbit; so did the binders; so did the driver; so did the horses; so did the reaper. The rabbit was killed, and the cost of repairing the reaper was about $30.

Lawrence & Chapin, at Kalamazoo, are manufacturing the largest puddling machine in the world for the Chapin pnuematic works at Chicago, for the manufacture of steel and iron by the new procoss, directly from pig iron.

Burdick Potter of Fenton, has been convicted of assaulting his wife, and fined $50 and costs. The case has been appealed. The parties were married only last December.

A Muskegon dog, last week, attacked ircular saw, which he thought was putting n too many airs, in a saw mill. The fight was lively for a few seconds; when the dog retired with one leg sawed off, his throat cut, his nose split, his teeth all gone, with other injuries.

A son of L. V. Curry, Fenton, while playing around a freight train fell and broke both bones of his leg.

A fire in Fort Gratiot destroyed $15,000 worth of property. The McArthur House, Wyman's grocery, etc., are among the buildings burned.

The bodies of Mrs. Wilson and her little son, who died while lost in the woods near Newberry, were removed from their temporary resting place in the woods to the cemetery at St. Ignace a few days ago, at the expense of St. Ignace citizens.

John Bugg of Kalamazoo has been sentenced to 90 days at the Ionia house of correction for attempting to make an illegal bed-Bugg of himself.

West Branch is happy in the possession of three flowing drive wells.

State Oil Inspector Luce decides that he has no right to prohibit the use of gasoline for heating purposes. In a free country why should not people blow themselves up if they want to?

Fifteen cases of small-pox are reported at Westwood, Kalkaska, Co. No mails are received and trains are not permitted to stop there.

Col. A. T. McReynolds has recovered the list of Mexican veterans which he supposed had been destroyed. and there will therefore be no necessity for survivors of that war to send him their names, as has been requested generally by the press of the State.

The Soldiers' and Sailors' Association of Southwestern Michigan will hold its encampment for 1882 at Three Rivers, commencing August 23d and lasting three days. All honorably discharged soldiers and sailors of the late war are invited to attend this encampment, where they will be provided with rations and quarters free.

J. M. Eaton, of Ohio, has been taken to Ionia for three months, for abusive treatment and threats to kill his wife. He has just served 30 days in the county jail for the same offense, and was no sooner out than he got drunk and drove his wife out of the house, threatening her life.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A dispatch from London says the Archbishop Patrick A. Teehan, of Chicago, will be elected a Cardinal at the next consistory.

A fire in Camden, N. J. on Wednesday destroyed several buildings and property to the value of $30,000.

Two crazy prisoners, Wm. J. Clark and John Prindell, were confined in the same cell in Bridewell, Chicago. During the night, Prindell, who was considered an imbecile, was found to have unbuckled Clarke's wooden leg and beaten him to death.

Cora and Marietta Sturm are under arrest at Pittsburgh, charged with the murder of their stepmother.

Gov. Long, Massachusetts, refuses the requisition of the Governor of Missouri for the arrest of Addison W. Abrams, on a charge of obtaining money under false pretences in the wrongful disposal of certain patent rights, as it was the intention of the Missouri parties to settle the affair on a money and not on a criminal basis.

A new engine ordered for the West Side Pumping Works, Chicago, will increase their pumping capacity 30,000,000 gallons, making the united capacity of all of Chicago's umping engines 135,000,000 gallons daily.

The National Tube Works Company at McKeesport, Pa., expects to start their mill with non-union men in a few days.

Officers Lynn and Joseph Bayliss were both fatally cut with a razor by Otto Gilmore, a colored man, while engaged in a fight Thursday at Martin's Ferry, O.

Ike Wyen engineer of a threshing machine, was killed Thursday by the explosion of a boiler while threshing wheat at Gillespie Ill.

The iron screw steamer Excelsior, which was successfully launched at Wilmington, Del., Thursday, designed for the New York and New Orleans trade, has a capacity for 9,000 bales of cotton.

Seventy-five or more Canadian Indians and half breeds who have crossed the lines and settled on lands within the Pembina agency, refuses to pay the customs assessed by the agency. They claim the right to the lands, order off the white settlers, say they recognize no boundary line, and deny the loyality of all laws levying taxes on them.

Jacob Shæfer, Canton, O., dived into water which he supposed was six feet deep, but was only two feet deep, and struck the bottom with such force as to fracture the spinal cord, and will result fatally.

Rev. Harvey Stearns, a preacher at Fort Worth, Texas, got into a fight with a farmer named Jefferson, whom he struck with club, inflicting a fatal injury. He is in jail.

Two freight trains collided near McGregor on the Milwaukee & St. Paul road, killing the fireman, Myron Hibbard, and two tramps. The engines were locked together and most of the cars sent over a high trestle work.

The accounts of Robert D. Richards, absconding clerk in the local treasurer's office of the Rock Island and Pacific railroad, are said by President Riddle to be not less than $20,000 short. The loss will fall on the banks.

Specials from the Indian Territory say that the contest for the chieftainship of the Choctaws, between B. F. Smallwood and Gov Overton, is waxing quite warm, and may result in bloodshed. Overton is the railroad candidate, and Smallwood the anti-railroad, and both parties have a large following.

B. B. Bigelow, the defaulting bank teller of Washington, was arrested at Point Edwards, Friday, and taken to Washington, but is $25,000 short in his accounts. The reward offered for him was $1,000.

John Raper, a young Englishman employed as clerk in the jewelry house of Benjamin Allen & Co., State street, Chicago. has absconded with $3,000 shortage. He had lost the sight of one eye, and his stealings began when he seemed likely to lose the sight of the other. He is supposed to have gone to England.

Mrs. Mary Reading of Chicago has been arrested with five girls who live with her on Newbury avenue and whom she used as shoplifters.

Frank R. Webb, one of the principal business men of Massillon, O., formerly proprietor of the Union hotel in Philadelphia, died Saturday of hemorrhage of the lungs.

The directors of the Home insurance company, Columbus, O., have decided to make an assessment of 129 per cent. as required by the state department and not have a receiver appointed. J. B. Hall resigned the presidency and H. J. Jones of Zanesville was elected.

Saturday evening a foot bridge over the canal at Manayunk, near Philadelphia, crowded with people witnessing a tub race, fell precipitating the people into the water. A number of persons were badly hurt.

During the terrible rain storm Friday evening near Loomis, Ill., two men, George Miller and Hiram W. Hartley, were instantly killed by lightning.

A lively time is reported in the grain market. Those short on July wheat are out some $2,000,000. Of Detroit firms J. S. Lapham is the "shortest."

Lawyer Reed thinks his services in defending Guiteau were worth $5,000, wants the government to foot the bill and the amount has been included in the sundry civil appropriation bill.

The President has approved the act permitting the shipment of a suitable supply of liquors to Sitka, Alaska, for medicinal purposes during the prevalence of measles and scarlet fever.

Charles H. Reed, a well-known business man of Boston, fell through a hatchway at his store in that city and was instantly killed.

Great excitement prevails in St. Louis, Mo., over a corner in oats. Some 400,000 bushels were defaulted. The receipts were 174,000 bushels, the heaviest ever known. The receipts of wheat were also large, 318,000 bushels. The stocks in the elevators were: Wheat, 1,023,892 bushels; corn, 300,407 bushels; oats, 3,228.

Hecker's flouring mill in New York was burned with fifteen buildings adjoining, aggregating a loss of over $1,000,000. Two firemen lost their lives by falling walls.

A fire in the rag warehouse of Patrick McNulty, Philadelphia, spread so rapidly that McNulty and two other men had to jump down a hatchway from the third to the first floor. They were badly burned and bruised.

During the 24 hours ended at noon Monday 158 deaths from heat were reported in New York. During the afternoon and evening a cool and refreshing breeze sprung up.

The special committee of the Detroit Board of Trade announced the selling price of July wheat at $1.34 per bushel. The market had been oversold and the decision was a lesson to some speculators who got bitten.

A rise in the Licking river opposite Cincinnati swept everything from Swift's landing and destroyed barges, lumber, etc. to the amount of $50,000.

Two freight trains collided Aug. 1st on the Lake Shore R. R. west of South Bend. Sixty cars were piled upon the engine and burned. The engineers were rescued alive from the debris, but four tramps out of seven who were stealing a ride are supposed to have been burned.

There are over four hundred cases of yellow fever at Metamoras, Texas.

At Vineland, N. J., the hands of Charles Keeigley's shoe factory are on a strike and demand the re-employment of two women dismissed for joining the Knights of Labor.

In regard to the convention of the Amalgamated Association, now in session at Chicago, a member of the association said: It makes no difference what is said by some of the ironworkers. The present strike will be the principal subject for consideration at Chicago. Many of the delegates were there fully determined to have the question handled there and when once taken up it will be virtually settled by them.

CONGRESS.

July 6—.Mr. Conger reported favorably to the Senate the bill to regulate the carriage of passengers by sea. Laid over. Mr Hale moved to postpone all present and prior orders, including the revenue bill, and take up the naval appropriation bill. In the discussion which followed, the motion was construed, on both sides of the chamber, as having the effect to put aside the subject of revenue and taxation for the season, and to facilitate an early adjournment. The motion prevailed, and the naval appropriation bill was taken up. Mr. Hale addressed the committee at length and was followed by Messrs. Cameron, of Pa., Rollins, Logan, Beck, Williams and Vance, on a motion of Mr. Cameron to recommit the bill, with instructions to eliminate all its provisions relating to the reorganization of the navy. Pending executive session the bill was laid aside, temporarily, without action. A bill introduced by Mr. Frye to remit import duties on materials for the construction and equipment of vessels in the foreign carrying trades, was referred.

In the House Mr. Hiscock presented the conference report on the general deficiency appropriation bill, stating that the committee had been unable to agree on the subject of mileage to senators for the extra session. A motion that the House recede from its position was lost, and a new conference ordered. The House voted 114 to 27, to reconsider the vote by which yesterday it refused to agree to the conference report on the river and harbour bill, and the conference report was agreed to, 111 to 82. Mr. Horr reported back the bill to regulate the exportation of imitation butter and cheese, and the same was placed on the House Calendar.

July 27. The Senate considered the motion of Mr. Cameron, Pa., to recommit the Naval Appropriation bill, with instructions to strike out all general legislation changing the existing laws regarding the navy. After debate by Messrs. Davis, Plumb, Hawley and Hale, the motion of Mr. Cameron was rejected, 29 to 34. The Committee of Conference of Japanese indemnity reported disagreement, and further conference was ordered. Senate went into executive session.

The House passed a bill fixing the salary of the Collector of Customs at Chicago at $7,000 per annum. The bill of Mrs. Dingley putting the duty on imported hay at 20 per cent. ad valorem was referred to committee of the whole. The Senate bill granting the right of way through lands the of the Choctaws and Chickasaws to the St. Louis and San Francisco railroad was passed. The Conference Committee on the Japanese Indemnity bill reported disagreement and further conference was ordered.

July 31.—The Senate passed the sundry civil bill disposing of $25,764,000, which is $1,788,000 more than the House bill. The House bill to regulate the carriage of passengers by sea was taken up and passed without objection.

The House bill passed granting the widow of Henry H. Garnett, late minister to Siberia, an amount equal to her husband's salary for one year.

July 31.—In the Senate Mr. Ferry introduced a resolution calling upon the pensions committee to report the bill presented by him March 2d. granting additional pensions providing for monthly pay of $50 to each soldier of the first class, $40 to the second class and $30 to each of the third and fourth classes. The first class are made to consist of men who were disabled so that they can get no relief from artificial means; the second class consists of those who are able to wear artificial limbs, and the third and fourth classes of those who have suffered a total loss of arm or leg. The Senate amendments to the Sundry Civil bill will aggregate at least $1,000,000, which will give rise to considerable maneuvering in conference committees in order to adjust the differences. The senate concurred in the house amendments to the senate bill originally introduced by Mr. Hill of Colorado, providing for the extension of service on certain mail routes and for temporary service on mail routes where contractors fail to perform the required service.

August 1.—In the Senate Senator Morrill reported adversely the 2 per cent. bond resolution. A clause additional to the sundry civil bill regarding prohibition of the sale of liquor at the soldiers' home at Togus, Maine, was ruled out of order; changes were made in the bill, and the Senate agreed to finish it on Tuesday under the five-minute rule. A new conference committee was appointed on the naval bill.

The report of the House committee on foreign affairs upon the Chili-Peru investigation is a voluminous document. In the main it exonerates all United States officials from any corrupt doings, but advises caution in all matters of the kind. Mr. Belmont appends a statement regarding the Landreau claims. A long discussion ensued on a resolution to adjourn August 4 which was referred to the committee on appropriations; the bill for printing census reports passed, and the bill for printing reports of the Atlanta exposition was defeated.

FOREIGN.

Dispatches dated Alexandria, July 26, say: At 9 o'clock last evening a decided attempt was made to surprise the British out posts under cover of darkness. A force of 600 men approached close to the British lines, when the 38th regiment opened fire. The enemy then retreated precipitately. During the remainder of the night the Egyptians continued moving about just beyond range.

Arabi Pasha has withdrawn the bulk of his outlying pickets to Kafir-el-Dwar.

A force from the English men-of-war have landed at Port Said.

London dates July 26, say: A detective of the Irish constabulary will be sent to Caracas to receive O'Brien, held on suspicion of being one of the murderers of Lord Frederick Cavendish.

The detective especially charged to investigate the Phœnix Park murderers says he disinclined to believe O'Brien's story.

Alexandria dates of July 27, say that Arabi is still active and defiant, declaring in an official letter that the "army will do its duty to defend the country to the last extremity. If the commercial and political interests of the powers do not induce to stop the British invasion a terrible struggle must ensue." A great conflagration broke out in Alexandria on Thursday morning. Egyptian soldiers, disguised as Bedonins, carried off ten cases of gunpowder from Foe Mukbebe, near Mex.

Admiral Seymour has addressed a letter to the Khedive regarding the statements of Arabi, and says: I think it right to repeat that Great Britain has no intention of conquering Egypt for herself or of interfering in any way with the religion or liberties of Egyptians. Her only object is to protect the Khedive and Egyptians against rebels. Great Britain is determined to suppress the rebellion and restore order. I beg you will warn soldiers not to obey the rebel commanders. The British Government advises Egyptians to regard Arabi Pasha and his accomplices as traitors to their sovereign and enemies to themselves and their country.

London dates July 28, say: A dispatch from Alexandria says Arabi Pasha offers to retire to the Mussulman monastery in Syria with four of his colleagues, for whom he asks the same terms. The same telegram states that the armed engine dispatched by the British was sent to meet Rooof Pasha and two ulemas to discuss this proposal. It is stated the government has received confirmation of this news. A dispatch from Alexandria states there will be no cessation of military preparations, as it is thought the offer may be only to gain time.

Persons competent to judge believe half the cotton crop of Egypt will be lost, also the greater part of the wheat crop of lower Egypt, in consequence of neglected irrigation.

Dublin despatches July 28th, say: Anna Parnell is dangerously ill of brain fever, brought on by the news of the sudden death of her sister Fanny. She does not recognize any one. The doctors entertain slight hopes of her recovery. Chas. S. Parnell, her brother has been telegraphed for.

Admiral Seymour will reconnoiter the Aboukir forts as there appears to be some doubt as to whether bombardment of the forts will take place, because it is supposed the prisoners held by Egyptians are confined therein.

A large powder magazine at Mekherrom, from which it was said Arabi Pasha had recently taken stores, has been blown up by the British.

Mouktar Pasha has made arrangements which will enable the porte to despatch 20,000 men to Egypt in successive detachments.

Arabi has issued a proclamation calling upon the people to obey him until the prophet reveals to him who shall be khedive as Tewfik has sold Egypt to England and deserted his country to become a refugee under English protection.

At a meeting of 2,000 persons at the Alhambra theater Madrid, Spain, it was decided to appoint a committee to urge the government to increase and strengthen the naval forces of the country

The unconditional surrender is all that the Khedive will accept from Arabi.

At the suggestion of a Radical member the formation of the new French cabinet is delayed until the last of the week.

At Alexandria, the fears in regard to the failure of the water supply has subsided. The state of the town is causing serious disquietude. The natives who remain are incendiaries, and a majority of those who returned are looters looking after concealed plunder. It is impossible to mistake the bitterly hostile attitude of this class and of the native police.

The number of christians murdered at Damanhour, Tantah and Mihalla is now estimated at 550.

The Czar of Russia and Sultan have exchanged autograph letters dealing with the Egyptian question.

The London Daily News says there is a possibility of the dissolution of Parliament either by Gladstone, or, after his acceptance of office, by the Marquis of Salisbury. It delares the House of Lords to be an unrepresentative chamber, and wishes to know if the country will not do well to ask itself how far the existence of the House of Lords in its present shape is consistent with the interests of the realm.

DETROIT MARKETS

THE PRODUCE AND PROVISION market is supplied at rates as follows: Mess pork $23 25; family, $24.25; clear, $25.00; lard, 12c.; for tierces; 12½c for kegs; hams, 12 @15c; shoulders, 9@11c.; bacon 14c; dried beef, 13@15c; extra mess beef, 15.00. Chickens were sold at 12@14c. per lb.; white fish and trout 7@8c.

VEGETABLES.— Tomatoes $1@1 25 per ½ bu box; string beans 75@1 25; wax beans 1@1 25 and peas 60@70c per bu; cucumbers 30@35c.; onions, 20@25c; beets 25@39c; pie plant. 25@30c. and asparagus, 25@30c per doz. bunches; cabbages, 1 75@2 per bbl., and 2 50 per crate.

FLOUR.

White wheat, roller process	$6 25	@	6 75
White wheat pastry	6 00	@	6 50
Seconds	4 00	@	4 50
Minnesota brands	7 25	@	8 00
Minnesota patents	8 00	@	9 00
WHEAT—White ℔ bu	1 15	@	1 22
BARLEY—℔ bu	1 95	@	2 55
CLOVER SEED—℔ bu	4 00	@	4 70
CORN—℔ bu	70	@	75
OATS—℔ bu	50	@	57
RASPBERRIES— black	2 00	@	2 50
HUCKLEBERRIES—	2 00	@	2 75
CURRANTS—	1 25	@	1 50
CHERRIES ℔ bu	1 50	@	2 00
APPLES—℔ bbl	3 75	@	4 00
PEACHES ℔ box	1 00	@	1 25
CHEESE—Ohio and Mich., ℔ lb	10	@	12
DRIED FRUIT—Apples, ℔ lb.	5	@	9
— " evapor'td	12	@	13
—Peaches	18	@	23
—Pitted Cherries	20	@	21
ONIONS—℔ bbl	3 00	@	3 25
BEANS—℔ bu	2 50	@	3 00
BUTTER—℔ lb choice	18	@	21
BEESWAX—℔ lb	20	@	22
EGGS—℔ doz	18	@	20
HAY—per ton	14 00	@	15 00
HIDES—℔ lb green	6	@	7
HIDES—℔ lb cured	7	@	8
HOPS—℔ lb	20	@	25
POTATOES—℔ bu	1 25	@	1 55
WATERMELLONS per 100	35 00	@	40 00
SHEEP PELTS—each	75	@	1 75
TALLOW—℔ lb	5½	@	7
WOOD—℔ cord	4 00	@	6 50

Live Stock Market.

CATTLE.

Steers extra, per cwt	$6 00@7 00
Steers good shippers	5 00@6 00
Steers butchers	4 00@5 00
Steers common grades	3 50@4 00
Milch cows	35 00@55 00

SHEEP.

Per 100 lbs.	3 40@4 25

HOGS.

Per 100 lbs.	$7 00@7 50

Stanley Beaten by a Frenchman.

The French Geographical Society in a few days will fete M. Savergnan de Brazza, the Frenchman who has stolen a march on Stanley and made the Congo since Stanley made his famous voyage. But for one thing it would be the finest waterway in nature. Just before it reaches the sea it breaks into dangerous cataracts, which render all direct approach from the coast impossible. The Belgin association which fitted out Stanley's expedition was formed especially to find a way to turn this difficulty. The river begins to be navigable only at Stanley's pool. How to reach Stanley's pool, Stanley could think no better way than to cut a road from the seaside by the cataracts into the pool, and $1,500,000 was subscribed for the purpose. Stanley set valiantly to work, cut the road, and transported his steamer, and at length came in sight of the pool, only to find some fifty vessels flying the French flag in quiet possession. The truth is, M. Savergnau de Brazza had found a shorter way to the pool. Near the mouth of the Congo lies the French possession of Gahoon and in this direction De Brazza began looking after affluents of the great river which might lead him all the way to the pool by water. He went up the river Ogovue and found that this was separated only by eighty kilometers from another entirely unknown river, the Alima, which flows right into the pool. The Stanley roadway from the coast was 240 kilometers long; the roadway between Ogovue and the Ailma was but eighty. De Brazza kept his own counsel, came back to France, obtained a vote in aid from parliament, went out again, and made such good use of his time that long before Stanley arrived he had seized the pool in the name of French, concluded treaties with the natives, and bought large possessions on the banks of the river. By this enterprise France taps the Congo route and secures the outlet and inlet of what may one day become one of the richest trades in the world.

THE EARL OF KINTROE, addressing three clergymen, of different habits or schools of thought, said: "When I go to hear you (speaking to one of them) you are always telling about what *she*—the Church—says; and when I go to hear you, (speaking to another) you are always dilating on *it*—doctrine; but when I listen to this man, (referring to the third) he always preaches *him*—Christ.

A Bothersome Boa-Constrictor.

From St. Nicholas for August.

"Did you ever carry any really dangerous animals on your ship, Captain John?" said I.

"Well," said he, "once, when I was in Para, I bought a snake, a boa-constrictor, seventeen feet long. I got him of four Indians who caught him some twenty-five or thirty miles up the river. They brought him into town in a strong covered crate, or basket, which they carried into my old consignee's yard, and I got a stout packing-box, and had it all double-nailed, and holes bored in the sides to give him air. Then the Indians put the snake in the box, and we nailed him up tight, leaving him in a tight corner for the night.

"The next morning, I went around early to the market to buy something for my snake to eat. I got a couple of little animals, something like our rabbits, and I carried them around to my consignee's house. I found the old gentleman hadn't turned out of his hammock yet; but he soon got up, and went with me into the yard. When we got there, we saw the packing-box all burst open, the boards lying around loose, and no snake to be seen. We looked about, but could see nothing of him. I was amazed enough, to be sure, and the old gentleman felt quite uneasy at the thought of such a creature wandering about his place.

"'We won't look for him,' he said. 'Those Indians are still in town, and we will send for them.'

"The Indians came, and they soon found him. You can't imagine where he had hidden himself. There was a pile of earthen drain-pipes in one corner of the yard, behind the bushes, and he had crawled into the one next to it, and then into the next one, and so on, in and out, until he had put himself into five or six of the pipes. He had probably seen, through the holes in his box, some of my old consignee's chickens, and, being made perfectly ravenous by the sight, had broken out. Then, having made a meal off one or two of them, he had crawled into the pipes.

"The Indians were not long in capturing him. Fortunately, his head stuck out of one of the pipes near the ground; and one of the Indians, taking a long pole with a fork at the end, climbed on a high tree fence near by and pinned Mr. Snake's head to the ground, leaning on the pole with all his weight. Then the other Indians straightened out the drain-pipes in which he was, and began to draw them off him, pulling them down toward his tail, and first exposing the portion of his body nearest his head. Then they took a long, strong pole, and, with bands of the tough grass which grows in that country, tied his body to the pole close to his head. Then they bound him again, about eighteen inches further down. Slowly drawing down the pipes, they tied him again to the pole, about eighteen inches below, and so on until his whole length was fastened firmly to the pole. Thus he was held secure until the box was nailed up again, and I had sent for a blacksmith to put iron bands around it, so that it should be strong enough to hold any snake. Then the creature's tail was loosened and put through a hole in the top of the box. Then, one after another, every astening was cut, and the snake pushed gradually into the box, until, his head being fastened over the hole, and he was snug and tight and ready for his voyage."

IT is stated that within ten years a Protestant christian died for his faith alone in the prison of Kioto, Japan, where Joseph Cook recently defended the christian faith before an immense audience of legislators, vice-governor and lower officials, together with physicians, lawyers, editors, teachers, priests, pupils and merchants. In a brief time, how great the change.

Goethe says: "The longer I live the more certain I am that the great difference between men, the great and insignificant, is energy—invincible determination—an honest purpose once fixed—and the victory. That quality will do anything that can be done in the world, and no talent, no circumstances, no opportunity will make a two-legged creature a man without it."

"Did you have any trouble with him when you were taking him to the North?" I asked.

But just then the supper bell rang, and the captain arose to his feet. It was of no use to expect Captain John to go on with a story when supper was ready.

A lightning stroke at Big Rapids Thursday afternoon was strangely effective. It struck and fired the house of Mr. Hill, knocked him down and paralyzed his right side, burned his 13, year old daughter and fired her dress and shattered the bedstead on which his wife and a new-born babe were lying. The rain extinguished the fire.

PITTSFORD, MASS., Sept. 28, 1878.

SIRS—I have taken Hop Bitters and recommend them to others, as I found them very beneficial.

MRS. J. W. TULLER,

Sec. *Women's Christian Temperance Union.*

The wheat export of Egypt exceeds 6,000,000 bushels. This will undoubtedly be cut off to a large extent if not wholly during the ensuing year.

SCIPIO, N. Y., Dec. 1, 1879.

I am the Pastor of the Baptist church here, and an educated physician. I am not in practice, but am my sole family physician, and advise in many chronic cases. Over a year ago I recommended your Hop Bitters to my invalid wife, who has been under medical treatment of six of Albany's best physicians several years. She has become thoroughly cured of her various complicated diseases by their use. We both recommend them to our friends, many of whom have also been cured of their various ailments by them.

REV. E. R. WARREN.

FOR THE CHILDREN.

BILLY AND TOPSY.

From Golden Rule.

Billy Redcomb had long been stepping up to little Topsy Whitehead. One bright spring day they took each other for better or for worse. You ought to have seen them as they started on their bridal trip down the front yard walk. Billy was dressed in the blackest of coats all trimmed with shining gold. He wore funny bronze boots, a white coat, and a little red cap. His eyes were very bright as he looked on happy Topsy, in her white dress trimmed with down. She too wore yellow boots and a white plume on her hat, with red trimming to match Billy's cap. They chatted away as merrily as other bride and bridegrooms do on their first journey together.

(I might as well tell you now that Topsy and Billy were our nice old rooster and his little white mate.)

They did not travel far, only down to the yellow barn to set up housekeeping there. A very nice beginning they made, too, for the barn was new; the mow was filled with sweet hay; there were ever so many places for nests, and broad high beams to walk and talk up on. There they could crow and clad their wings to their hearts' content, and roost when the day's work was done, far out of reach of dog or cat or anything which might devour.

Housekeeping could not have been very hard. The little girls from the house, Julia and Sarah, brought them corn, and bread and dainty bits from the table every morning.

After breakfast they walked forth in the fresh air. Sometimes they picked bugs from the squashes and cucumbers. Often Billy would scratch around and find fresh meat in the shape of a worm, and no sooner was it found than he called Topsy to his side. She would run as quickly as any other obedient wife, and was rewarded by having the delicate morsel for her lunch or dinner.

If they found the garden gate open, they would sometimes steal a few strawberries or currants for dessert. So they lived, day after day, till the honeymoon was over; then Topsy went to work in real earnest and laid one of the whitest, smoothest, largest eggs you ever saw; at least, Billy must have thought so, as I judge by the noise he made about it. He looked at the egg with one eye and then with the other, and at last set up such a cock-a-doodle-do that you would have thought he had laid the egg himself.

Though Topsy was diligent, and very encouraging, they did not lay up anything, for every time Billy called out, "Topsy has laid an egg, cock-a-doodle-do," little Sarah would come running from the house and carry it slyly off.

So, Billy looked around, and soon found a cozy place, away behind a beam, and led Topsy there. They agreed that nothing more should be said about the eggs. In a few weeks Topsy had a fine nest full, fifteen or sixteen, all her own, enough for a dozen nice chickens and a good allowance for breakage and brokerage. Then, after the manner of hens, she set herself down for a three weeks' work at hatching. She used often to get tired. It was dull work. Sometimes she almost thought the eggs never would hatch, and had a good mind to pick little holes in the eggshells to see what was going on inside.

But Billy said, "Be patient, Topsy, cock-a-doodle-do." And Topsy said,

"Patient, Billy! just like a rooster to preach patience. Won't you sit here and try it?" And so they had their first little quarrel. Billy brought a fresh worm, and thus they made it up.

One May morning Topsy heard a faint chirp, and then another. She looked under her wings, and there she saw a little yellow puff-ball, with bright eyes and a sharp beak. After awhile another and another appeared, and soon, to Billy's delight, a dozen chickens filled the nest. They were black and white and yellow, and some were a mixture of all colors. I cannot begin to tell you how proud were Mr. and Mrs. Redcomb, the first time they walked out with their brood, nor can I stop to explain how they raised their first chickens. I will only tell what happened one bright June day.

I do not know how it happened, but Topsy and Billy went out together for a short walk, after flies or worms or grasshoppers, and left the twelve chicks in the nest. While they were gone the barn door blew together, and they could not get back to their nest. The dozen little ones chirped and cried till they were hoarse, but Topsy did not come.

A strange white hairy creature came just then and brooded over them. Its fur seemed so much like their mother's warm breast that they stopped crying, tucked their heads under each other's wings and went to sleep. They slept all night, and in the morning, when Mary came to feed the chickens, what do you think she found? I know you can't guess. It was Tabby the cat. She had just lost her whole family of kittens, and hearing the cries of the chickens, her motherly heart warmed toward them, and so she covered them with her soft fur, and purred them to sleep.

They never dreamed what sharp teeth and claws were hidden by that white warm fur.

When Topsy followed Mary into the barn that morning, wasn't there a row? Topsy flew at Tabby. Tabby's back went up. She spit and snarled at angry Topsy, and claimed her right of possession. Topsy knew the chicks were hers, for didn't she hatch them? 'Twas a pitched battle, and the poor chicks were scattered in every direction. At last, the strong arm of the law settled the matter. Tom, the hired man, seized poor Kitty, carried her to the house, and gave Topsy her chicks. Topsy clucked. Billy clapped his wings and crowed, "Women rule here."

From a neighboring barnyard came the answer, "So they do here." And a chorus from all the yards around echoed, "So they do everywhere." Billy, Topsy and the dozen chickens lived happy ever after, or at least 'till Thanksgiving.

LILLY BOWERS.

Abducted Fifteen Years Ago.

FOUND BY HER MOTHER, JULY 20th, '82

A sensation was caused in Hudson, Michigan, over the discovery of a lost daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James I. Bowers. She was stolen at Sandusky, Ohio, 15 years ago, her whereabouts being only just discovered. She arrived in Hudson with her mother Saturday night, July 22d.

In the eastern suburbs of Hudson is small but pleasant farm-house, the home of James I. Bowers. He has been in the employ of Wm. A. Whitney & Co., spoke and hub manufacturers in Hudson, for many years.

In 1867 the family removed from Hudson to Sandusky, Ohio, as Mr. Bowers had secured work in that place. It was Saturday afternoon, October 26 of that year, their little daughter Lilly, then only about 2½ years old, went to play with a little girl in the next house. In about half an hour her mother went after her but she was nowhere to be found. Four or five of her playmates were around but nothing could be discovered. Bells were rung all night and criers sent out. On the following Monday the public school was dismissed and the children turned out en masse to join in the search. Every well and cistern was examined and the bay dragged, but to no avail. Whether she was lost, stolen or dead no one knew. On Tuesday a reward was offered for her body, dead or alive, and the next week a reward of $1,000 was offered for her delivery with a promise that no questions would be asked. The case was placed in the hands of a detective; constant clues kept springing up as to her whereabouts, and reports coming in from different places that she was found, but all proved false. Time and time again the anxious parents' hopes were raised high with the thought that their darling was at last found; but they were hopes raised only to be dashed again into disappointment, when they would discover what seemed to be the right track was the wrong one, and the reports were groundless.

The following spring it was rumored that an old German woman, living near Fremont, O., had found a little white girl in a gipsy camp in that vicinity. Mrs. Bowers went to Fremont at once, but she arrived too late. The old German told her that, some days previous, a band of gypsies who had been encamping there had left a little girl behind them. She found the child crying in the camp and took it home. She kept it three days; and then another band of gypsies coming along, she had given it to the leader, a man by the name of Jack Patterson, who said they had spent some time recreating at the state prison in Jackson, Mich. She said the child had a sore foot, which convinced Mrs. Bowers that it was her daughter.

Nothing further could be found of Patterson till about five weeks after, when Mrs. Bowers learned that he was camping near Elmore, O. She went there immediately, and traced him to within about ten miles of Perrysburg, when he was immediately lost sight of. Most women would have given up in despair, but she went home to try again. She spent a whole night in writing letters to towns throughout that vicinity in hopes of learning where Patterson was; but nothing could be heard. She wrote to a man by the name of Levi Stanley, at Dayton, who was then the chief mogul of the Ohio gypsies. Stanley at that time owned two or three farms in that vicinity, on on which he lived with a portion of his people. He sent her a very polite reply, saying he would do all he could to help her; but it was an unheard of thing for his people to steal children, as they had all they wanted of their own.

Mr. and Mrs. Bowers stayed in Sandusky about a year and a half after their child was lost, and then moved back to Hudson. As a drowning man catches at a straw, so every new clue was caught at by the afflicted mother. Rumors would come that the child was in Minnesota, in Wisconsin, in Illinois, and then back again in Ohio. Many places in these states she visited, but everywhere it seemed to be a search in vain. In a buggy Mrs. Bowers traveled through the country north of Hudson, stopping from door to door with her anxious inquiry for her lost child, but as usual her search was fruitless.

On the 9th of July she learned that a lady living at Genoa, Ohio, could give her valuable information in regard to her daughter. She went there last week, and after a search of 15 long years found her child at last.

The girl was brought to Genoa about 12 years ago by a gypsy, who gave his name as McElroy, but who in reality was Patterson himself. He went to work on the railroad in that place keeping the little white girl locked up in a log hut, with four other children which he claimed were his, while he was absent. His cruel treatment of the authorities, and Patterson, to save himself from trouble, handed her over to a well-to-do farmer of Genoa, Mr. James Calkins, who adopted her, and with whom she has lived and enjoyed a comfortable home ever since. Her only clothing at the time she was taken from the gypsies was a piece of old sacking around her waist.

It has been a most remarkable search, and the child has had a most remarkable mother to persevere in the search for 15 years. The lost child is now a young lady of 18 years, and is a healthy, intelligent girl. It is not as yet determined whether she will remain with her parents or return to the family in Genoa with whom she has so long lived.

TEMPERANCE.

What was in a Bottle.

I was once called upon to analyze a bottle of liquor in a case of suspected poisoning. I took it into my laboratory and applied the chemical test that science had developed, and found only the usual component parts of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen. No, there was no poison there, such as had been suspected. It was, as the manufacturer stated on the label of the bottle, "pure liquor." My little chemical skill had failed to detect any unusual ingredients.

I sat looking at the suspected compound for a few minutes, when imagination, ever busy with the human brain, said to me: "Oh thou most blind and inexpert chemist, most ignorant of what thou art 'most assured,' is thy scientific knowledge of so little avail? Seest thou no poison there? Look again; regard not the evidence of the alembic and the retort, but take it into the laboratory of thy recollections of the past and of all human experience, then tell me what thou seest."

I looked for a few moments, and soon I saw its color change, and on the bottom, the red drops of murder were gathering there; I looked again, and from its liquid depth the ghastly face of suicide looked forth at me, with the glazed eye and livid features of the dead. Again I looked, and pale, haggard want, famine, and wretchedness were floating like motes in the sunbeam in the sparkling contents. And there I saw the mother's grief, the wife's agony, and the tears of the drunkard's children; saw the ruined hopes of a wicked life and the record of sin and crime. The very bubbles that sparkle on its surface were full of human sorrow, disease, and woe.—*Leaves from the Dairy of an old Lawyer.*

Teetotalers.

Mr. Hanlan, the young Canadian who has thus far proved himself to be the most successful oarsman in the world, attributes his muscular power to his temperance habits and entire abstinence from alcohol and tobacco, and gives it as his opinion that the best physical performance can only be secured by total abstinence from their use. "This," he says, "is my rule; and I find, after three years' constant work at the oar, that I am better able to contend in a great race than when I first commenced. In fact, I believe that the use of liquor and tobacco has a most injurious effect upon the system of the athlete, by irritating the vitals and consequently weakening the system. I eat wholesome food, avoid violent exertion, and cultivate a cheerful state of mind, that sweet sleep may follow my daily work."

It is noticeable that all the successful contestants for physical supremacy adopt this plan in their training, if not at other times. Angus Cameron, the British rifle champion, who has twice won the national medal and the Queen's prize, is a teetotaler. Weston, the pedestrian, is an abstainer when training or walking, and the Englishman Rowell does not permit himself the slightest dissipation, either in drinking or late hours. Those who think alcohol good to "tone up" the system, will please take notice.

No Drunkard an Army Officer.

It is an encouraging sign of the times that drunkenness in the public service is coming to be regarded much more than formerly as a grave offense. In a late debate in the United States Senate upon a bill to restore to a lieutenancy in the army an officer who was dismissed by court-martial for drunkenness, a Kansas Senator, Mr. Ingalls, spoke of the demoralizing influence upon the army of the practice of condoning the offense of intoxication. It is to be hoped that henceforth no more drunken officers will be allowed either in the military or any other branch of the public service. The New York *Observer* commenting upon the recent Senate debate, says very pertinently: "No drunkard should be an officer in the army. The responsibility is too great for any man to have who is in danger of being overcome by strong drink. Once degraded by and for intemperance, the poor man should be kept out of the army for ever—required to spend his days in such service as will not make him responsible for the fate of a battle or the lives of his fellow men. Let us have a temperance army." If such counsels had been obtained during the late war, there is no doubt that many thousands of precious lives on both sides would have been spared. The least that the government can properly do is to forbid and remove the drink temptation as far as possible.—*National Temperance Advocate.*

There was brought out one morning from the prison of one of our police stations in New York a man whose very countenance showed that he was made for a better place and higher calling. He carried an empty sleeve. Called up to the bar of the police magistrate, he was asked his name. He said: "I am Sergeant Maxwell, of the Fifth United States Cavalry;" and then, drawing out a half-empty flask from his pocket and holding it up, he said: "In Sheridan's raid in the valley of Winchester, when our commander came down to rally us, I swung out that arm, and the shot from the enemy carried it off;" and then holding up the flask, he said, "The only enemy that ever conquered me is *that.*" The police magistrate sentenced him back to his cell, and carrying his empty sleeve, and his empty purse, and his empty character, and his empty life, this young man, born for better things, went off to take his place among the victims of strong drink.

Rev. A. J. Gordon, writing of the result of Mr. Moody's work in Boston, says: "We took into our own church twenty-six converted drunkards. After five years, a careful weighing of their names shows that eighteen of the twenty-six have been entirely without reproach, living exemplary and devoted lives; three have stumbled once or twice, but are now maintaining an orderly walk; three have been excluded; one died a most triumphant death, after having witnessed for three years a good confession, and one having moved away has been lost sight of."

In his book on Siberia, the Rev. H. Landsell says that in Russia when a man is found to be so confirmed a drinker as to be to all appearances past reforming, his neighbors call a sort of village parliament, vote the individual a nuisance, and give him a sort of free pass to Siberia. The judgment thus pronounced is brought before the higher authorities, and unless he can show good reason why he should not be sent to Siberia, the man has to go.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company have issued orders to all ticket agents to refuse to sell tickets to persons who are intoxicated, and all gatemen are instructed to pass no one who is under the influence of liquor. Is it strange that so large a corporation would attempt such an outrage upon "personal liberty!"

The temperance ladies of Denver, Col., arranged for a large procession of boys on the Fourth to march under a temperance banner. The whisky interest got wind of it and hired the boys not to march, giving each a pair of roller skates. The ladies will try the boys again.

Facts About Milk.

A good cow with proper treatment will give five times her own weight of milk in one year, and at the following rate: For 60 days after calving, 14 to 18 quarts per day, or 960 quarts; for the next 60 days, average 12 quarts per day, 720 quarts; for 120 days, average 10 quarts per day, 1,200 quarts; and for 60 days, average 6 quarts per day, and for 300 days, the time a cow should milk, a total of 3,240 quarts, or 6,966 pounds. Some of the best milkers among the Holsteins give 12,000, 14,000 and 16,000 pounds per annun, but this is extraordinary, and the amount we have stated is above the average.

The annual yield of milk rises gradually from the birth of the first calf till the fifth, reaches its maxium after the sixth; the early maturity of the cow and high feeding making some variation. It sinks then gradually till the tenth, when it is about the same as at the first calving. In general the less milk a cow gives the richer it is, especially in fat or butter. Hence the milk given shortly after calving contains more water and less fat than later, in proportion to quantity. The milk from cows that have given milk a long time does not churn so easily, and it is sometimes economy not to mix this with milk from cows lately calved.

The milk which is given immediately after the birth of a calf is called the colostrum. If mixed with other milk it injures the quality of butter and cheese, and makes their separation from the milk more difficult. For this reason a cow's milk should not be used in the dairy until a week after the birth of the calf. The composition is as follows, giving extremes: In 100 parts, water 92 to 82.5, fat 2.5 to 5.5, caseine 2 to 4.5, albumen 0.2 to 0.7, milk sugar 3 to 6, ash 0.3 to 0.8. The specific gravity of milk ranges from 1.029 to 1.033 at 59 deg. Fahr.; at a specific gravity of 1.030 a quart of milk weighs 2 pounds 3 ounces.

From numerous trials at the different degress of specific gravity the average weight of milk was found to be 8.60 pounds to the gallon, or one quart weighs 2.15 pounds, which is sufficiently accurate in determining the measure of milk when the weight is known. Weight is the most accurate mode of determining the amount of milk, as the standard is more easily obtained than of the measure. The determination of the specific gravity and fat is the most ready means of deciding whether the milk is pure or adulterated. When milk is allowed to stand quietly the fat rises in little globules and forms with some other constituents of milk, the cream of the milk; about 80 per cent. rises in cream and 76 per cent. is secured as butter. From 100 pounds of milk 10 to 20 pounds of cream are obtained. The amount of cheese that may be made from 100 pounds of milk varies from 9 to 12 pounds. Average for the season about 10 pounds.

The secret of cream rising in 12 hours in the creamery lies in quickly lowering the temperature to 45 or 50 degrees. When the milk is fed to calves 1 pound of live weight is produced from 10 pounds of whole milk or 15 pounds of skimmed milk.

Further West.

With the construction of the railway the river steamboats are moving further west, to perform the same service on the far-off Saskatchewan and the rising settlements on its fertile banks as they did on the Red river a few years ago. Up to last year there were only two steamers on the Saskatchawan, and one of these was illy fitted for the trade. They both belonged to the Hudson Bay Company, which did not care about accommodating their rivals in business in the district west by bringing in their goods, while the passenger traffic was not attended to at all. The Winnipeg and Western Transportation Co., however, have purchased the company's boats, and besides have transferred several of their boats to the more western river, on whose rapid-flowing currents there will shortly be five large craft. The traffic to be done by river in the far west for the next decade will be enormous, and no doubt as profitable as that which the Red river traffic has proved to be.—*Cor. Toronto Mail.*

The Biblical *Recorder* of Raleigh, N. C., says that "Rev. Mr. Hicks, who has made so much of Guiteau, once lectured at the north on Mr. Lincoln and then turned south with the name of Gen. Lee in place of Lincoln. He made money by the lecture."

THE IMPENDING FATE.

Interesting Chapter From the Life of a Prominent Bostonian.

Boston Globe.

The readers of this paper were more or less amazed at a most remarkable statement from one of our leading citizens which appeared in yesterday's issue. So unusual were the circumstances connected with it, and so much comment did it occasion on the street and in social circles, that a representative of this paper was commissioned to investigate its details and verify its facts. The article referred to was a statement made Mr. B. F. Larrabee, of the New York and Boston Dispatch Express company, whose office is on Arch street. Mr. Larrabee was found by the newspaper man in his private office, and on being questioned, said:

"Well, sir, logically I have been dead, but really I am as you can see me. A little over a year ago I was taken sick. My trouble was not severe at first and I thought it was the result of a slight cold. Somehow I felt unaccountably tired at times although I took an abundance of sleep. Then again I had dull and strange pains in various parts of my body. My appetite was good one day and I had none whatever the next and my head pained me more or less much of the time. A while afterward I noticed much that was peculiar about the fluids I was passing and that a sediment, scum and a strange accumulation appeared in it. Still I did not realize that these things meant anything serious and I allowed the illness to run along until on the 28th day of October I fell prostrate while walking along Tremont street. I was carried home and did not go out of the house until the middle of December. I then went down town and attempted to attend to my business until the 13th of last January, when I was taken with a very severe relapse. My symptoms were terrible. I was fearfully bloated; I suffered severe pains in all parts of my body and it was almost impossible to get my breath. For six days I never laid down and never slept. I was constantly attended by my regular physician. Doctor Johnson, and Doctor Bowditch also came to see me nearly every day. There was no doubt that I was suffering from Bright's disease of the kidneys in its worst form and last stages, accompanied by other troubles in my liver and heart. In spite, however, of the skill of the physicans, I kept growing worse and finally they tapped my side in the vicinity of the heart, taking away forty-six ounces of water. This relieved me for the time, but I soon became as bad as before. Then the doctor gave me up entirely, declared I could not live more than twenty-foun hours and my daughter, who was residing in Paris, was telegraphed for. Still I lingered along for several weeks, far more dead than alive, but never giving up hope. One night—it was on the 20th of April, I very well remember—my attendant, who was reading the paper to me, began an article which described my disease and sufferings exactly. It told how some severe cases of Bright's disease had been cured, and so clearly and sensibly did it state the case that I determined to try the means of cure which it described. So I sent my man to the drug store, procured a bottle of the medicine, unknown to my physicans and friends, and took the first dose at 10 o'clock. At that time I was suffering intensely. I could not sleep. I had the short breaths and could scarcely get any air into my lungs. I was terribly bloated from head to foot and the motion of my heart was was irregular and painful. The next morning I was able to breathe freely; the pain began to leave me and the bloating decreased. I continued to take the medicine, and to-day, sir, I am as well as I ever was in my life, and wholly owing to the wonderful, almost miraculous power of Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure. I do not know what this medicine is made of, or anything else about it, but I know it saved my life when I was given up by the doctors and had really been dead for weeks; that it has kept me in perfect health ever since and has cured many of my friends to whom I have recommended it. There are a number of very remarkable cases in Lynn and Salem, as well as in this city, that it has cured. My recovery is so remarkable that it has excited much attention, and physicians as well as others have investigated it thoroughly. I am glad they have, for I feel that the results of such a wonderful cure should be known to the thousands in all parts of the land who are suffering from troubles of the kidneys, liver or heart, in some of their many dangerous forms.'

The representative of the press thanked Mr. Larrabee for his very frank and clear statement, and was about to leave the office when a gentleman stepped up to him and inquired if he were seeking information about Mr. Larrabee's sickness and recovery. The scribe replied that he was, whereupon the gentleman said:

"And so am I, and I have come all the way from Chicago for that very purpose. Kidney troubles seem to be alarmingly increasing all over the country, and I have a very near relative who is afflicted much as Mr. Larrabee was. I have been to see the physicians of whom Mr. Larrabee speaks, and I tell you sir it is simply wonderful."

"What did they say?" asked the man of news.

"Say! why, sir, they fully confirm everything Mr. Larrabee has stated. I went to see Dr. D. A. Johnson, at 20 Worcester street. He was absent when I called, and so I stepped into the Common-wealth hotel, where Mr. Larrabee was living at the time of his sickness. Messrs. Brugh & Carter are the proprietors, and I asked then about Mr. Larrabee's case. Mr. Brugh pointed to the electric annunciator and said, 'why for weeks and weeks every time that bell rang I said: That means the death of Mr. Larrabee. No one around the hotel ever dreamed that he would recover and when the doctors would come down from his room they would shake hands and say there was no hope. The arrangements for the funeral were made and his recovery was simply a miracle.'

I then called on Dr. Johnson who said that Mr. Larrabee's case was a very remarkable one. He was his family physician and expected his death every hour for a number of weeks and never called to see him during that time, but he was prepared for it. The doctor said the recovery was due to Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, and if he had friends, male or female, troubled with Albumen or any kidney troubles he should certainly advise them to use this remedy. Dr. Johnson said kidney difficulties are more common than most people think and that many symptoms which are supposed to be other diseases arise from the kidneys. He said that ladies after gestation are specially subject to albuminous troubles which require prompt attention.

Well, I then came down, and called on Dr. H. Ingersoll Bowditch on Boylston street. The old doctor was inclined to be reticent but fully confirmed all all I had previously learned. He had attended Mr. Larrabee, and supposed him beyond all hope, and he was afterwards restored, as he said, by Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.

I next went to see Dr. Melville E. Webb, at the Hotel Cluny, for you see I was determined to be thorough in the matter. I found Dr. Webb a most clear-headed and well-informed gentleman, and he said:

"I know of Mr. Larrabee's case from having thoroughly investigated it as a medical director of a Life Insurance company, and it is one of the most remarkable cases I have ever met. Mr. Larrabee had all the manifestations of a complication of diseases, and in their worst forms. He had albumen casts in the urine, and a terribly diseased liver and spleen. Indeed, he was so bad that he threw himself upon the floor, and with his head upon a hassock, struggled for breath. It was on the night when he was so bad and when all his medical advisers had long given him up that he began using Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure. The next morning at 10 o'clock he was able to breathe freely, and has been ever since. I subjected him to the most thorough examination possible, after his recovery, and 'I can't find out about him.' His kidneys, liver, lungs and heart are perfectly well and sound. I can only add that, from what I have seen, I would unhesitatingly recommend this remedy."

The conclusions from the statements above made which come to the newspaper man as well as the general public, must be two-fold. First that a modern miracle of healing has been performed in our midst, and that, too, by the simplest means and one which is within the reach of every one. It should be remembered that Bright's disease is not usually a sudden complaint. Its beginnings are slight and its growth slow. The symptoms by which it may be detected are different with different persons, no two people usually having the same. This fact was manifest in the case of Mr. Larabee, and he had no idea of the terrible complaint which had attacked him until it became fixed upon him. Secondly, testimonials of such high character and so out-spoken in tone, conclusively prove the value of the remedy and its superior nature to the proprietary articles with which the public have been flooded. "The greater includes the less," and the remedy which has been proven so valuable and has saved a life after it was brought down to death's door, must unquestionably be certain in all minor troubles which are so disastrous unless taken in time.

Free Canals.

The commercial bodies of New York city have come to the conclusion that they will have to make a strong fight for free canals. They have appointed committees to act pointly to the end that the free canal amendments to the constitution are put before the people in their true light. The *Herald* says a thorough canvass should be made, and the co-operation of the mercantile organizations all over the State secured as soon as possible."

The *New York Produce Exchange Bulletin* has taken precisely the same ground taken by the *Herald.* We have before pointed out that a hard fight would have to be made for free canals. The people do not fully understand the free canal question, but if the merchants of this city will take the trouble to fully inform them in regard to the matter, a very popular prejudice against free canals will be removed, and the free canal amendments to the constitution will be carried.—*New York Produce Exchange Bulletin.*

This is truly a *National* question and like a number of the needs of our American Common only requires intelligent consideration to secure the unanimity of action desired.

Mixed metaphor is not an unmixed evil when it can produce such an inspiring picture as this, taken from a New London paper the morning after the boat race: "Then at 11:07½ 'go,' and as the rifle rang its echoes from cliff to cliff, with a mighty bound the shells leaped from their leashes, and, like huge crocodiles buried to the nose, shot with arrow speed down the mirror surface of the Thames."

A new and very handsome shade of cardinal is much used for children's dressess.

THE COMMERCIAL.

Good Will to Man—Onward and Upward.

SATURDAY, August 5, 1882.

Gov. Foster of Ohio has come out in favor of the suppression of the rum trafic and the integrity of the Sabbath.

Send delegates to Ann Arbor and Kalamazoo who will stand squarely and manfully by the submission of the Prohibition question to the people.

The excitemont attending the congressional canvass completely overshadows the selection of proper delegates to the State Convention.

The Chicago Inter Ocean says, "That the dram shops are doomed in this country." Make hay while the sun shines." Scatter ruin and death while you may for your days are numbered.

The great inconvenience of so short a call, only about two weeks, is so fully shown this time, also the embarrasments attending the selection of Saturday that we do not believe a committee will ever think it wise to try it on again.

Every Ann Arbor man admires Willets, esteems Allen and would like to see Washtenaw Co. represented in Congress. Willits has had the office five years. Allen has got an office and they hate most dreadfuly to see Sawyer left out in the cold.

It looks now as if the Democratic party will sustain the same relation to the liquor trafic that it did to Slavery. The republican party and down with the Liquor Trafic. The Republican party and the perpetuation of the observance of the Sabbath in its integrity, and the Democrat party and up with the Liquor Trafic and Sabbath desecration.

The plan adopted in Kalamazoo County by which Republican voters after full time and fair notice balloted in their respective towns and wards for a candidate for Congress, Messrs. Burrows and May being the ambitious aspirants is the only fair way. The free use of money and unusual alertness can swamp in caucuses, especially in country towns, in a busy season of the year, the preponderating sentiment.

Three rousing cheers for congressman Willits. He voted to sustain the veto of President Arthur. Just as we expected. This vote adds another claim in the long roll of the painstaking record of Mr. Willits, to the thanks and remembrance of the people of the second district. The Detroit Evening News happily says.

"Of the Michigan delegation in congress, the two senators, Conger aad Ferry, and all of the representatives, except Willits and Lacey, voted to pass the river and harbor bill over the president's veto. Lacey was paired, but it was not announced how he would vote. Willits was the only one of the whole gang who had courage and honesty to stand up and record his vote against this gigantic and wicked robbery."

Three times three to President Arthur for his veto of the corrupt river and harbor bill on the just grounds of the appropriations being double in amount to the necessities of the case and the wrong of taxing the people, already heavily taxed, for needless expenditures. Besides, money placed in the hands of government officers for unnecessary expenditures, serves to demoralize and corrupt. He intimates that personal and selfish ends have influenced far too many congressmen. But of course this prodigal congress, with such corrupt leaders as Secor Robbison, passed the bill over the veto. Democrats and Republicans alike in the cesspool. But we have at at least a back-bone President, and Congressman from this district—Willits.

Yesterday! the piece of time that has been ours and gone forever.

Spurgeon says: "Some have doubt whether there will be recognition in heaven: there is no room for doubt, for it is called "My Father's house." And shall not the family be known to each other?

Governor St. John writes to Joshua L. Baily, Esq., of Philadelphia: "You need have no fear; we never were as brave in Kansas as we are to-day. The whiskey-ring feels our power. It begins to realize that its days are numbered; that God is just and 'the saloons must go throughout the entire country. Our work has been crowned with remarkable success, and the measure is growing in favor with the people rapidly. I think any proposition to return to the old system of dram-shops would be defeated by fifty thousand votes."

THE CONGRESSMAN.

So far as we have been able to get at the Republican sentiment of Ypsilanti and vicinity, it would be strongly for Mr. Willits, was it believed that he had a reasonable chance for the support of other counties or sections in the district, sufficiently strong to secure his nomination. With the understanding that this is not the case, it is enthusiastically for our fellow citizen Capt. E. P. Allen. The sentiment is firm in the conviction that he possesses eminent qualifications—endowments of mind and heart for the position. He has had experience as a successful prosecuting attorney of the county, an active and influential member of the Legislature. Few public men surpass him in parliamentary knowledge, and he is considered throughout the state as one of the ablest platform speakers in the ranks of the Republican party. As a candidate, he would make a splendid canvass, plant the Republican party of the district on the basis of justice to all—to the farmer, the mechanic, the tradesman, the citizen. His every argument would be anchored in moral grounds. Eschewing the arts of the demagogue he would so frankly express his convictions that no voter would be left in doubt as to the record he would make in Washington. We should be astonished if he did not step to the front rank of Michigan's honored representatives during his first term of service. If there is to be a new deal, with this faith, we second the voice of the Republicans in this part of the district, in presenting the name of Capt. E. P. Allen to the favorable consideration of the county Convention at Ann Arbor to day, respectfully requesting a solid delegation from this county to the Congressional Convention—and in this latter convention of final arbitration, his selection as standard bearer of the Republicans of the second district in the coming campaign.

WHAT ARE WE COMING TO?

The following article was left out last week on account of lack of room.

The laying of the corner stone of the Presbyterian church at Milan last week was a noted event. Two distinguished Unitarian Apostles, Prof. C.F. R. Bellows and Judge Harriman were present and cemented the corner stone with all its spiritual significance, both by speech and blessing according to the rites and customs of the Ancient Order of F. and A. M. Rev. Willys Hall pastor of the Episcopal church at Ann Arbor performed the duties of Chaplain for the Grand Lodge. Dr. T. P. Wilson, don't know whom he represents. made an address. E. P. Allen "D. D." late delegate to the Presbyterian General Assembly supplemented the occasion by a suitable speech. The rules and order if they have any of the venerable Presbyterian church were laid aside. Now this may be all proper. The Masonic Grand Lodge of Michigan by its representatives was invited to lay the corner stone, and when so invited we can see no impropriety in accepting the invitation. If it be proper to invite any organization outside of the church of Christ there is none more worthy, if as worthy as the Ancient Order of Free and Accepted Masons. This venerable order recognizes The *one* God. Upon every masonic altar is found the Bible, the foundation of a pure and unblemished morality. It's teachings, all that is sublime and impress the mind and heart of every man who enters its portals as *eminating* directly from the word of God. Masonary like the church when it does its duty, lives up to its solemn obligations, exorcises the impure, the dishonest and unworthy. Masonry is the unrelenting foe of Atheism, and infidelity. The infidel gets inside her fold only by the sheerest hypocracy. He is counted among Masons the enemy of God and man. But Masonry does not pretend to be a religious organization. It claims to be good to its own members, only indirectly to others. It does not claim any mission beyond benefiting its own fold. It does not like the church of Christ proprofess a mission to proclaim the gospel and save from the endless consequences of sin, a ruined race. It's mission is mainly social. It does not hold itself responsible for the preaching of the gospel, the conversion of men, the spiritual regeneration of humanity. Unfortunately too many of its members are some how led to believe that masonary has in it all the elements of eternal salvation. It is the duty of the church to correct this error. The mission of the church is as much higher and grander than Masonary as the Heavens are above the earth. The one is a grand self-protection society on the high plane however of the purest morals. The church goes infinitely beyond, bursting the fetters of selfishness it reaches out to save others and means the redemption of the world by the preaching of the gospel "to *every* creature," the prosecution of the work until the last sinner is gathered in and saved. When Masonary lays her corner stones or buries her dead she has no use for the church only as she calls on some divine, who has been regularly initiated into her mysteries to officiate as Chaplain. It is no letting down of Masonary to lay the corner stones in Christian Church Edifices. But it is the tallest kind of letting down for the church of Christ to call on Masons to perform the proper rites and ceremonies on such occasions. It belittles the church and its mission even in the view of Masons. It looks like a worldly policy that prompts it and a worldly policy will wreck any church as a spirtual power. We speak from the standpoint of an humble member of the sublime and Ancient Order. To say that the representative of the Grand Lodge stands simply in the position and on no higher plane, no more speaking significancy than the architect or the master workman on the building, belittles Masonry itself. The act of laying the corner stone reaches infinitely beyond the bare walls, to the purposes and uses of the future edifice. In the case of a gospel church it is to be the temple of the Living God. It is to be the place where souls are to be born into the kingdom of Christ and made the heirs or an eternal inheritance.

It may not be appropriate for an outsider to give advice, but it certainly cannot be out of place to speak of the excellent qualities of a candidate, though he may be in another congressional district.

The Hon. Andrew J. Sawyer, whose name is mentioned above, is one of the ablest men in the republican ranks of the 2d congressional district. He has been a republican from his birth. He is a self-made man, having by indomitable energy and pluck worked his way up from the bottom round of the ladder. He is a man who is eminently fitted by past experience in public positions, for the position to which the Register would like to see him chosen, and the republicans of the 2d district could not find a more capable, energetic and worthy man to represent them in Congress.

Mr. Sawyer has done a great deal for his party in the past, and it would be a worthy compliment to a worthy man, if he should be nominated.—*Caro Advertiser.*

FOR CONGRESS—HON. EDWIN WILLITS.

Mr. Willits is now serving his third term in Congress. From the very first he took an influential position in that body, and before the close of his first term achieved a reputation and made his name kuown from one end of the Union to the other, by means of important labors in connection with proposed legislation. From that time to this he has been a hard worker in Congress, striving to get to the bottom of the important bills introduced, and to vote for or against them with a clear head and with a thorough understanding of their import. His position on the financial problem has always been thoroughly sound, and such as has commended itself to a large majority, if not all, of his constitutents. His labors in trying to solve the Mormon question and to devise means to put the foul blot of polygamy in the way of being extinguished, have been such as to call forth the praises of all right minded people, and every member of this Congressional District should be proud to know that *their* congressman has given his attention and his labors to so important a question, and with much good results.

And more than this, Mr. Willits is chairman of the Committee of Expenditures in the Department of Justice, and second on the Judiciary committee, two of the most important committees of the House. He holds second place on the Judiciary committee in consequence of being recognized as one of the best constitutional lawyers on the floor of the House. And this rank is accorded him as well by the Democratic as by the Republican side.

After six years of experience in Congress, and with such experience as he has had and with such attention as he has given to the important legislation which is now claiming and is likely to claim the attention of Congress for many years to come—notably the Mormon question, the financial question, and the tariff question, will any one say that Mr. Willits is not far better qualified to represent this District another term, than any new man that could be sent there?

We are not aware that Mr. Willits *desires* the nomination, but we feel assured that he will accept the same if his constituents should be pleased to tender it to him. We know that he feels grateful to his friends throughout the District who have so generously supported him in the past, and that he will set up no *claim* for a re-nomination. His position will rather be one of unquestioning acquiescence in the will of the Convention, whatever that may be. But in view of his experience, his confessed ability, and his knowledge of legislation we do not feel that the Republican party can well afford to set him aside.—*Monroe Commercial.*

BRAIN AND NERVE.

Wells' Health, Renewer, greatest remedy on earth or impotence, leanness, soxual debility, &c., $1. at druggistts. Mich., Depot, JAMES E. DAVIS & CO., Detroit, Mich. 931-1y-alt

A Gentle Voice.

Our enterprising druggists Frank Smith has secured the agency for the sale of Dr. Bigelow's Positive Cure, which has no superior for coughs, colds, consumption, whooping cough, and all throat and lung diseases. To prove to you it has no equal, call at Frank Smith's drug store and get a bottle free. 2

A Roman Catholic clergyman, of Newport, R. 1., is circulating a pamphlet among the Catholics, in which he advises that "to crush and stamp out the vice of drunkenness should be the fixed and determined aim of everv individual in society who is not a drunkard himself."

MR. WM. WESTFALL,

Of Dnchess Co., N. Y., 80 Years of age, Suffered Continually for Many Years from Stone in the Bladder.

Great age and painful disease are sad combination. Yet Mr. William Westfall, formerly of Rock City, Dutches Co., N. Y., now of Washington Hollow, in the same county, came to the office of Dr. David Kennedy, the eminent physician and surgeon of Rondout N. Y., some time since, in a condition to excite the sympathy of the most cold-blooded and hard hearted person in the world. We say he came—he was rather carried to the Dr's. office, for he was totally helpless, and bore the weight of 80 years besides. He had suffered long from Retention of the Urine, and had all the symptoms of an aggravated case of calculus formations in the bladder. The usual instrumental examination revealed the presence in the bladder of urinary calculus of uncommon size. Dr. Kennedy frankly told Mr. Westfall that, owing to his age and debility, an operation was out of the question, but that he could, by the prescription of "Kennedy's Favorite Remedy," together with local treatment, make him comfortable and leave him to live out all his days The outcome of this was that the patient enjoys good health to this day.

The Reasons why

Dr. Kennedy's "Favorite Remedy" is being extensively used by our people are as follows. It is a combination of vegetable alteratives. It is pleasant to the taste, adapted to both sexes and all ages, is effective in affording immediate relief in all cases of kidney troubles, liver complaints, Constipation of the bowels and derangements peculiar to women. At the same time purifies the blood, thus giving tone and strength to the system debilitated by disease or age. Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy for sale by all druggists. 956-4-w

Special Notice Column.

COW FOR SALE!

ROBERT COATS Living on the Farm of **C. S. Stanley,** near **Rawsonville** has a Good New Milks Cow For Sale.

FOR SALE!

HORSE, Carriage and Harness for Sale CHEAP. Enquire at this office. 957

WELL AND CISTERN DIGGING!

CHAS. MaSHAT Digs Wells, Cisterns Complete ready for Water, and **his work warranted for a year.** Apply at Residence West of Normal School, on the Ann Arbor road.

CAUTION.

Whereas my wife Mrs. Effie N. Winters has left me without cause or provocation, this is to certify, that I will pay no bills of her contracting.

957-4w. ELZER L. WINTERS.

BELLE WARNER M. D., Successor to Ruth A. French, M. D., Residence and Office opposite Post Office. Office hours from 2 to 4 o'clock P. M. Calls promptly responded to Special attention given to Obstetrics Diseases of Women and Children.

Ypsilanti Michigan, July 17th, 1882.

CITY BONDS FOR SALE!

Sealed bids are solicited until the 10th day of August next for the purchase of Refunding Bonds to be issued by the City of Ypsilanti Michigan Sept. 1st 1882 to the amount of eighty-five thousand dollars with interest at 4 per cent annum, principal payment as follows: $25,000.00 in five equal annual payable from Sept. 1st 1882; $27,500.00 in five equal annua payments from Sept. 1st 1887; $32,500.00 in five equal annual payments from Sept. 1st 1892; Said $32,500.00 to be payable at the option of said City on the first day of Sept. 1892, or on the first day of Sept. in any year thereafter before their maturity, principal and interest payable at the office of the City Treasurer in said city. Bids are solicited for the whole issue of $85,000.00 or any part of the same. The right to reject any and all bids is reserved.

Ypsilanti Mich., July 19, 1882.

P. W. CARPENTER, City Clerk.

ROAD COMMISSIONERS BLANKS At the Lowest Possible Rates at this Office.

HORSE WANTED.

A Good Horse for Road Work weighing from **800** to **1000** in Exchange for New Top Buggy Organ, or Piano.

CHARLES E. SAMSON.

DARWIN C. GRIFFEN, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, and General Insurance Agent. Negotiations made and loans effected on mortgages and other securities **Office** in VanTuyl Block (first floor), Huron street Ypsilanti, Mich. to 1010

F. M. OAKLEY, M. D, Physician and Surgeon. Office and Residence No. **10** Huron Street South. 950 3-m.

L. MILLER

Wishes to state to his friends that he has **not**

REMOVED

From his old stand, next to **HASKIN'S BAKERY,** but is still there and prepared to suit customers on all kinds of repairing needed for the protection of their feet. **Repairing Ladies' Fine Shoes** a specialty. Satisfaction guaranteed on all work. He still continues to tender his thanks to customers for their patronage in the past. 894

WM. PATTISON, M. D., Homeopathic Physician and Accoucheur. Will attend to calls in city or country. Office nearly opposite the Episcopal Church, Huron Street, Ypsilanti.

HEMPHILL, BATCHELDER & CO., BANKERS, corner of Congress and Huron streets, Ypsilanti. 936

GREAT

REMNANT SALE

— AT —

A. WILLIAM'S.

Remnants of Dress Goods to be closed out at **Half** their Original **Cost.** A grand good chance to buy a Dress Cheap.

Remnants of Table Linen, Towelings, Shirtings, Cottons, Suitings, Silks and Cashmeres, etc., etc.

Remnants in Every Department to be closed out at a grear sacrifice. Come early.

First Come, First Served.

REMNANTS at

A. WILLIAM'S.

N. B.—Another invoice of those nice Lace Top Gloves to be sold at 25 and 50 cts., just received.

NEW

LUMBER YARD,

—WHERE YOU CAN BUY—

LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES, ETC.,

Cheaper than any place in the County as we do our own manufacturing.

Parson Bros. Old Stand.

911 **C. H. PARKER.**

VISITORS

—TO—

DETROIT

Or any one about to BUY

FURNITURE

Will ALWAYS find with US a

LARGER STOCK

— AND —

BETTER VARIETY

Of Goods than any like concern in the city.

Chamber Suits, Parlor Suits, Side Boards, Extension Tables, Hall Racks, Desks, Mantel and Pier Mirrors, Spring Beds, Mattresses, Chairs, etc.

We can furnish the most ELEGANT MANSION or the PLAINEST COTTAGE.

Considering our VERY LARGE ESTABLISHMENT, the enormous business we carry on, and our facilities for such, **our Expenses are the Lowest.**

WE ARE

UNDERSOLD NEVER.

KECK, WINTERHALTER & Co.

195, 197, 199,

Woodward Avenue,

DETROIT.

947-6m

CHAS. McCORMICK,

STILL SELLS MEAT

At the Depot,

Notwithstanding the reports circulated by rivals that he has closed his shop.

HE ALSO

UNDERSELLS ALL OTHERS.

He also sells HARNESS and HARNESS GOODS of all kinks cheap as the cheapest. Repariing promply done. 900

BROWN'S **IRON BITTERS**

TRADE MARK — QUALITY NOT QUANTITY — PURITY — REGIST'D MAY 23 1882

A TRUE TONIC.

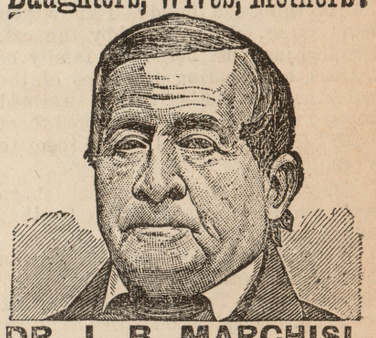
BROWN'S IRON BITTERS are a certain cure for all diseases requiring a complete tonic; especially Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Intermittent Fevers, Want of Appetite, Loss of Strength, Lack of Energy, etc. Enriches the blood, strengthens the muscles, and gives new life to the nerves. Acts like a charm on the digestive organs, removing all dyspeptic symptoms, such as tasting the food, Belching, Heat in the Stomach, Heartburn, etc. The only Iron Preparation that will not blacken the teeth or give headache. Sold by all Druggists at $1.00 a bottle.

BROWN CHEMICAL CO. Baltimore, Md.

See that all Iron Bitters are made by BROWN CHEMICAL Co. and have crossed red lines and trade mark on wrapper.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Daughters, Wives, Mothers!



DR. J. B. MARCHISI,

UTICA, N. Y.,

Discoverer of DR. MARCHISI'S

UTERINE CATHOLICON,

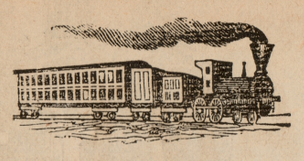
A POSITIVE CURE FOR FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

This remedy will act in harmony with the Female system at all times, and also immediately upon the abdominal and uterine muscles, and restore them to a healthy and strong condition.

Dr. Marchisi's Uterine Catholicon will cure falling of the womb, Lucorrhœa, Chronic Inflammation and Ulceration of the Womb, Incidental Hemorrhage or Flooding, Painful, Suppressed and Irregular Menstruation, Kidney Complaint, and is especially adapted to the Change of Life. Send for pamphlet free. All letters of inquiry freely answered. Address as above.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Price **$1.50** per bottle. Be sure and ask for Dr. Marchisi's Uterine Catholicon. Take no other.



TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE, MARCH 26, 1882.

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	* Mail.	* Day Express	* Jackson Express	* Gr. Rap. Express	Express except Saturday.	‡ Pacific Express
	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Detroit---Lv	7 00	9 35	5 55	4 05	8 00	9 50
Wayne Junc	7 55	10 24	6 42	4 46	8 45	10 40
Ypsilanti ---	8 23	10 48	7 05	5 05	9 08	11 02
Ann Arbor--	8 45	11 00	7 24	5 22	9 25	11 17
Chelsea ----	9 25	-----	8 05	5 52	10 00	----
JacksonJunc	10 10	P.M.	8 55			A.M.
Jackson ----	10 20	12 15	9 00	6 55	11 05	12 45
	P.M.				A.M.	
Chicago--Ar.	6 50	7 40		----	7 30	8 00

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	* Mail.	* Day Express	Jackson Accomo.	* Gr. R. & D. Exp'ss	† Atlantic Express	Night Express except Sat.
	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Chicago--Lv	6 45	9 00	----	----	5 15	9 10
	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.		A.M.	A.M.
Jackson-----	3 05	4 05	7 05	9 30	12 40	5 00
Chelsea-----	3 58	-----	7 50	10 07	----	5 50
Ann Arbor--	4 37	5 07	8 25	10 34	2 04	6 25
Ypsilanti----	4 55	5 23	8 43	10 48	2 20	6 41
Wayne Junc	5 20	5 45	9 08	11 08	2 44	7 05
Detroit---Ar	6 15	6 30	10 00	11 50	3 35	8 00

New York Express, leaves Chicago, 3-30 p.m.; Jackson 9-28; Ypsilanti, 10-41; Detroit, 11-40.

The Chicago Express leaves Detroit at 4-00 a. m, reaches Ypsilanti at 5-05, Ann Arbor 5-19. Jackson 7-02 and Chicago 2-50 p. m.

* Sunday excepted. ‡ Saturday and Sunday excepted. † Daily.

H. B. LEDYARD, *Gen. Manager, Detroit.*

O. G. RUGGLES, *G. P. & T. A., Chicago.*

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD—YPSILANTI BRANCH

FROM YPSILANTI.				TO YPSILANTI
Way Ft.	Ex & Mail.	STATIONS. Leave.	Arrive.	Ex & Mail.	Way Ft.
A.M.	A.M.			P.M.	P.M.
7 00	9 15	----Ypsilanti ---		5 55	5 15
7 25	9 34	----Pittsfield ---		5 39	4 40
7 55	9 45	----- Saline-----		5 29	4 10
10 23	10 23	-- Manchester --		4 55	2 50
P.M. 3 15	12 05	--- Hillsdale----		3 25	8 30 A.M.
-----	8 00	Ar Chicago	Dp	7 55	A.M.
-----	5 35	Ar Toledo	Dp	10 50	-----
-----	10 10	Ar Cleveland	Dp	7 00	-----
A.M. -----	3 55	Ar Buffalo	Dp	12 45	-----

Trains run by Columbus time,

Way Freight from Ypsilanti will run Mondays Wednesdays and Fridays.

Way Freight to Ypsilanti will run Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

All other trains run daily except Sunday.

COUNTY ITEMS.

NEWCOMB ITEMS.

Augusta sends up a solid delegation for E. P. Allen.

On Tuesday afternoon of this week, while Miss Mary Peppiatt and a Miss Hounton, a niece of Mrs. David Potters were sheltered under an oak tree near Mr. Coyle's huckleberry marsh, the tree was struck by lightning. Both girls received injuries. Miss Peppiatt was insensible for some time. At last reports they were doing well.

SUPERIOR.

The town of Superior is worthy of its name, there are only about three paupers and one barrel of whisky to the square mile, and sometimes the Dixboro barrel is empty, from friendly Uncle Sam's corner to the Ann Arbor road, and Frain's lake, and from Fowlers corner to Alfred Knapps and the Lowell chimney you will find no Saloons, no lawyers nor lock ups, and many a fine farmer's home where they all sleep in saftey. Every one running his own machine, and doing what is right in his own eyes. These industrious farmers are working hard securing as good a harvest as ever waved on the fertile fields since Mr. Kimmel drove through the forests from the Mississippi to Michigan and selected a home here and gave the town its name. If all the eaters, and the speakers, those who sneer at the Grangers who feed them, would turn out and help the overtaxed farmers we might all rejoice in a general jubilee of joy and abundance.

From The Register.

Miss Prudence B. Warner, one of the most successful members of the medical class of '80, has located at Ypsilanti.

The following is a list of the births and deaths which occured in the year 1881 as appears by the reports of the several supervisors.

TOWN.	BIRTHS. male	BIRTHS. fem	DEATHS. male	DEATHS. fem
Augusta	8	11	5	3
Pittsfield	12	8	10	8
Salem	18	9	4	8
Saline	12	9	6	6
Superior	13	2	8	9
York	13	21	13	17
Ypsilanti Town	10	7	4	8
Ypsilanti City	43	33	21	11

From the Democrat.

The wife of Mr. J. M. Case a tinner recently located on East Liberty street eloped June 24 with a Detroit shirt polish vender named Anger, and both remained in Ypsilanti until July 5. Last week she was arrested by officer Shemeld and arraigned before Justice Frueauff. Shemeld turned her over to officer Clarken, the case being adjourned. When the day came for examination she failed to appear. She alleges that her husband abused her. She was only 16 at marriage, and Mr. Case asserts she was a spiritualist, her parents' residence in Ulster Co., N. Y., being headquarters for the materialization of departed spirits.

REAL ESTATE SALES.

American Bible Union to W. H. Rodda, Ypsilanti lot, $400.

Charles Hartley to David Beaubien, Ypsilanti property, $60.

Henry Kardy to Florence L. Babbitt, Ypsilanti property, $400.

Austin F. Tracy to Ellen F. Pomery, Ypsilanti property, $500.

Byron J. Ebersole to David Beaubien, Ypsilanti property, $600.

Kalamazoo College to W. H. Rodda, Ypsilanti property, $400.

Sidney W. Case to Russell Hastings, Ypsilanti lot, $350.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: When a man is bitten by a rattlesnake, as Mr. Worth was the other day, he should stop the circulation of the blood above the wound, apply the lips to the wound if the teeth are sound, and draw out the blood, and then take two or three drachms of gunpowder, dampen it apply it to the wound, and set it off with a match. Though a very painful operation, this will cure the worst case. Liquor is very good, but the patient should never take an overdose if he is not used to drinking. CRIS.

COMEY ISLAND, July 14.

THE DOOM OF THE BOSSES.

The days of the Bosses
Are numbered!
Too long. with their follies
Encumbered,
The patient Republican hosts
Have suffered their impudent boasts
And arrogant sway!
Fling wide to the day
The banner of freedom again,
The flag of free speech and free men!

The rule of the Bosses
Is breaking!
The hearts of "machine men"
Are quaking,
As through the Republican lines
They see with dismay the dread signs
Of wakening power!
Speed, speed the glad hour
When wide to the air flies again
The flag of free speech and free men!

The hopes of the Bosses
Are thwarted!
The power of the Party,
Distorted
To partisan ends, with a deep
And fierce-flaming wrath, will soon sweep
The spoilsmen away!
God speed the brave day
When wide on the breeze floats again
The flag of free speech and free men!

The doom of the Bosses
Is nearing!
See, see the bright banners
Appearing
Of hosts that no Boss can control!
And hark! through the air the long roll
Of Liberty's drum,
As onward they come!
And wide to the winds fling again
The flag of free speech and free men!
—*Harper's Weekly.*

Capt. E. P. Allen of Ypsilanti, having been nominated as agent for the Indians at the Mackinac agency to take the place left vacant by the death or Col. Lee, his congressional aspirations, if he really had any, are disposed of. The appointment is an excellent one, and both the Indians and Captain are to be congratulated.—*Every Saturday.*

It remains to be see how far the Captain is shoved out of sight. As a field of usefulness we regard the Indian agency way ahead of a seat in Congress.

The Washtenaw county Republican politicians are now engaged in their biennial congressional fight, the invariable result of which has been for years to give away the representation to the other and more harmonious counties composing the district. Capt. Allen, Sawyer, Kinne and two or three others are each pushed forward by a handful of friends, and each party indulges in recriminations against all the other parties. In the present instance, however, only good promises to come out of all this foolishness, and that good will be the renomination of the present able representative of the second district, Mr. Edwin Willits. Unlike many of his colleagues and competitors, Mr. Willits is not a believer in the inspiration theory in politics. He is of the opinion that important public questions cannot be settled without study and reasoning; and, therefore, although he is not on his feet so often as some other members of the house, his speeches always tell. Moreover, there is no man in the Michigan delegation more apt to be found on the right side of any question that may come up. Mr. Williis is never found championing a bad cause; but on the contrary no genuine reform fails to find him, if not an active champion, at least a loyal sympathizer. There are some rotten spots in the Michigan delegation, but Mr. Willits is perfectly sound.—*Every Saturday.*

HARD LUMPS IN BREAST.

Dr. R. V Pierce, Buffalo N. Y.: DEAR SIR—I wrote you some time ago that I had a cancer. There was a large lump in my breast as large as a walnut, and had been there four months. I commenced taking your "Golden Medical Discovery" "Favorite Prescription" and "Pellets" in June and the lump is gone. Yours gratefully,

MRS. R. R. CLARK, Irvington, Mich.

To stimulate business with undertakers and sextons furnish the boys with toy pistols.

One Moment, Please.

When winter is passing into summer, and summer into winter again, your health should be especially looked to. The humors which have accumulated in your blood should be cleaned away, and your system toned up to garded against Bilious Fever or other sicknesses peculiar to the change of season. Dr. David Kennedy's "Favorite Remedy" will do this for you. Get a bottle now and begin using at once. A long fit of sickness and a long doctor's bill may be the penalty of neglect. If your druggist hasn't it, write to the Doctor, at Rondout, N. Y. Price $1. 959-2-w

The most spirited and entertaining celebration of the Fourth of which we have so far received any account was the one that took place in the harbor of Alexandria. The American men of war fired a salute from their great guns and immediately all the European gun-boats began to belch forth responses. The Egyptians on shore thought there was a naval engagement going on, and that the plucky Yankees were trying to shoot down the flags of all nations. They regarded the United States cruisers as deliverers that had come to drive away the intruders, and if they had been properly brought up perhaps they would have raised the old hymn, commencing:

Sound the loud timbrel o'er Egypt's dark sea,
Her foes are all conquered, her people are free!

Women who Suffer Those Terrible Headaches.

I used "Favorite Renedy" for those severe Sick-headaches I spoke about, and it has entirely cured me. You may use my name, if you choose, among those who so freely testify to the value of your medicine. I owe the restoration of my wonted good health to "Kennedy's Favorite Remedy. Sarah J. Woodruff, Newburgh, N. Y. The above is one of the many letters of the kind received by Dr. David Kennedy, of Rondout, N. Y. 959-2-w

A friend writes of Gov. St. John, Kansas:

"Oh would that every man in official position, had such sterling principles, such worth and integrity, then would we have a nation enduring as time."

This is the Governor who in a recent speech at Levenworth in referring to prohibition in national politics, and the cry that prohibitionists were going too fast said:

We are ticketed clear through, and we don't propose to stop this side of the Grand Union Depot of absolute prohibition for the entire nation."

"BECAME SOUND AND WELL."

R. V. Pierce, M. D.: DEAR SIR—My wife who had been ill for over two years, and had tried many other medicines, became sound and well by using your "Favorite Prescription." My niece was also cured by its use, after several physicians had failed to do her any good.

Yours truly, THOMAS J. METHVIN, Hatcher's Station, Ga.

HOW TO BEHAVE IN A COLLISION.—What to do in a railroad smash-up was shown in the Long Branch accident by Gen. Grant, whose most marked characteristic is his imperturbability under desperate circumstances. When a train leaves the track and the car is felt to be bumping on the ties, passengers are likely to be flung somewhere with great violence. The head, of course, is at once the most exposed and most vital point, and the traveler should immediately grasp something with both hands to break the violence of his fall. This was what Gen. Grant did, as thus described by J. E. Scott, city clerk of Jersey City, who sat behind the general: "I knew the car was off the track and had not made up my mind what to do about it, when Gen. Grant got up and stooping down in the aisle grasped the iron work of the seat on each side. I said to myself, 'Old man, your head is level, if you are a general,' and I got up and followed his example. Hardly had I changed my position when the car gave a lurch to the right and then went down what seemed to be an interminable distance. It finally settled into the water lying on its left side. The right side was above water and Gen. Grant poking out the window drew himself up and climbed out of the car."

Beware of Imitations.

The delicate odor of Floreston Cologue is entirely novel. Look for signature of HISCOX & Co., N. Y., on each bottle. Aug.

Educational "cramming" will never make a man of any boy, unless said boy was of good timber in the beginning. A young man for success in the world had better lack an education than mental force—or ambition.

DON'T DIE IN THE HOUSE.

Ask druggist for "Rough on Rats." It clears out rats, mice, bed-bugs, roaches, vermin, flies, ants nsects. 15c. per box. 931-1y-alt.

Millions Given Away.

Millions of Bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, have been given away as Trial Bottles of the large size. This enormous outlay would be disastrous to the proprietors, were it not for the rare merits possessed by this wonderful medicine. Call at FRANK SMITH'S Drug Store, and get a Trial Bottle *free*, and try for yourself. It never fails to cure. 5

Joy, Joy to the World.

If you meet a man who looks as if he had lost all his friends, had his house burnt down and business destroyed, just make up your mind that he either has dyspepsia or his liver is out of order. The best thing you can do for such a woebegone individual is to advise him to go to Frank Smith's drug store and get a bottle of Dr. Jones' Red Clover Tonic, which will cure him without fail. Also an infallible remedy for pimples and blotches on the face. Only 50 cents a bottle. 4

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tette, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles. It is guaranteed to give perfect Satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 Cents per Box. For Sale by Frank Smith. 908–1y

Beware OF Fraud

BENSON'S CAPCINE PLASTERS

HAVE BEEN IMITATED,

And their excellent reputation injured by worthless imitations. The Public are cautioned against buying Plasters having similar sounding names. See that the word C-A-P-C-I-N-E is correctly spelled.

Benson's Capcine Porous Plasters

Are the only improvement ever made in Plasters.

One is worth more than a dozen of any other kind.

Will positively cure where other remedies will not even relieve.

Price 25 cents.

Beware of cheap Plasters made with lead poisons.

SEABURY & JOHNSON, Manufacturing Chemists, New York.

A SURE REMEDY AT LAST. Price 25cts. MEAD'S Medicated CORN and BUNION PLASTER.

HALL'S Catarrh Cure

is Recommended by Physicians!

$100 REWARD FOR A CASE IT FAILS TO CURE!

We manufacture and sell it with a positive guarantee that it will cure any case, and we will forfeit the above amount if it fails in a single instance.

It is unlike any other Catarrh remedy, as it is taken internally, acting upon the blood. If you are troubled with this distressing disease, ask your Druggist for it, and ACCEPT NO IMITATION OR SUBSTITUTE. If he has not got it, send to us and we will forward immediately. Price, 75 cents per bottle.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.

$72 a WEEK. $12 a day at home easily made. Costly Outfit free Address TRUE & Co, Augusta, Maine

PROBATE ORDER.

Estate of Francis H. Case.

Final Account.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHTENAW, SS.

At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, holden at the Probate Office, in the City of Ann Arbor, on Thursday, the twenty-seventh day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two.

Present, William D. Harriman, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Francis H. Case deceased.

Sidney N. Case the administrator of said estate, comes into court and represents that he is now prepared to render his final account as such administrater.

Thereupon it is ordered that Monday, the Fourteenth day of August next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for examining and allowing such accounts, and that the heirs at law of said deceased and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office, in the City of Ann Arbor, in said county, and show cause, if any there be, why the said account should not be allowed: And it is further ordered, That said administrator give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said account, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Ypsilanti COMMERCIAL, a newspaper printed and circulated in said County, two successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

WILLIAM D. HARRIMAN, Judge of Probate.

(A true copy.) WILLIAM G. DOTY, Probate Register. 958

MORTGAGE SALE.

Default has been made in the payment of money secured by mortgage executed by Edwin Simons and Mary Ann Simons to William J. Clark, July 15, 1873, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds of Washtenaw county July 17, 1873, on liber forty-nine of mortgages page four hundred and thirty-six. The amount due on the mortgage at the date of this notice is one hundred thirty-five dollars, and no suit or proceeding at law has been had to recover the same, and the power of sale in said mortgage has become operative. Notice is therefore given pursuant to statute that the mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in said mortgage, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the north front door of the Court House in the city of Ann Arbor in said county of Washtenaw, on the 23d day of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, the premises described in said mortgage to wit: Lot No. seventy-eight in Bartholemew's addition to the city of Ypsilanti, Washtenaw county, Michigan.

Dated July 15th, 1882.

F. HINCKLEY, Attorney. WILLIAM J. CLARK. Mortgagee.

956

PROBATE ORDER.

Estate of George W. Lee.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHTENAW. SS.

At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, holden at the Probate office in the City of Ann Arbor, on Saturday, the eighth day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty two.

Present, William D. Harriman, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of George W. Lee, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Elizabeth A. Lee, praying that a certain instrument now on file in this Court, purporting to be the last Will and Testament of said deceased, may be admitted to probate, and that she may be appointed executrix thereof.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday, the seventh day of August next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the devisees, legatees, and heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office in the City of Ann Arbor, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. And it is further Ordered, That said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the YPSILANTI COMMERCIAL, a newspaper printed and circulated in said County, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

WILLIAM D. HARRIMAN, Judge of Probate.

(A true copy.) WILLIAM G. DOTY, Probate Register. 956.4w

PROBATE ORDER.

Estate of John W. Van Cleve.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHTENAW, SS.

At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Wasntenaw, holden at the Probate Office, in the City of Ann Arbor, on Friday, the Seventh day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two.

Present, William D. Harriman, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of John W. Van-Cleve, deceased.

Lambert A. Barnes, executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, comes into court and represents that he is now prepared to render his Final Account as such executor.

Thereupon it is ordered that Tuesday, the first day of August, next, at ten o'clock in the forenoor, be assigned for examining and allowing such account, and that the devisees, legatees and heirs at law of said deceased and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office, in the city of Ann Arbor, in said connty, and show cause, if any there be, why the said acconnt should not be allowed. And it is further ordered that said executor give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said account, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the YPSILANTI COMMERCIAL a newspaper printed and circulating in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

WILLIAM D. HARRIMAN Judge of Probate

(A true copy.) WILLIAM G. DOTY, Probate Register. 955

MORTGAGE SALE.

Whereas default has been made in the conditions of a mortgage, made and delivered by Oscar K. Rogers and Margarette L. Rogers to Charles Moore, bearing date on the fifth day of April, A. D., 1864, and recorded in the office of Register of Deeds of the county of Washtenaw, in liber thirty two of mortgages page three hundred and ten, on the 14th, day of May, A. D. 1864, and which said mortgage was afterward duly assigned by Sullivan M. Cutcheon and Robert W. Hemphill, administrators of the estate of said Charles Moore, deceased, to Sullivan M. Cutcheon, guardian of Charles Moore, a minor, by deed, of assignment dated March 6th, A. D., 1871, and recorded in said Register's office in liber three of assignments of mortgages, page thirty nine, on the tenth day of March, A. D. 1871, and was afterward duly assigned by said Sullivan M. Cutcheon, guardian of Charles Moore, a minor, to the undersigned Charles Moore, by deed of assignment dated August 27th, A. D. 1877, and recorded in said Register's office in liber five of assignments of mortgages, page 571, on the sixth day of December, A. D., 1877, by which said default the power of sale contained in said mortgage became operative, and the sum of five hundred and sixteen dollars and fifty six cents being claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice, besides the sum of forty dollars provided to be paid in said mortgage as an attorney fee on the taking of proceedings for the foreclosure thereof, and no suit or proceedings having been had or instituted, either at law or in equity, to recover the sum secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof: Notice is therefore hereby given that said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, or some part thereof, viz: All that certain tract of land situate in the township of Augusta, county of Washtenaw, state of Michigan, known and described as the west half of the west half of the north west quarter of section No. eighteen, (18) in township four (4) south of range seven (7) east containing forty (40) acres, more or less, at public vendue, at the south door of the Court House, wherein the Circuit Court for the county of Washtenaw is held, in the city of Ann Arbor in the state of Michigan, on the third day of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

Dated Detroit July 1, 1882.

CUTCHEON & STELLWAGEN, Attorneys for assignee.

CHARLES MOORE, Assignee of mortgage.

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Parasols,
Mohair Dusters,
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Satin and Serge Over Garments,
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Come and see our 75c Corset. Best in the Market.

H. P. GLOVER.

AND I CAN PROVE IT!

That my Stock of **Wall Paper, Ceiling Paper and Decorations,** in Quantity, Quality, **Variety,** and **Low Prices,** offers Greater Advantages to Purchasers than can be found in any other Retail Store in the County. I have enough to

PAPER THE WHOLE OF YPSILANTI

And the Adjoining Territory, and I only ask for a little of the time of those desiring such goods to SATISFY them that this statement is correct. Please don't forget that the **Emporium** is the Head Quarters still. It is worse crowded with Seasonable and Beautifnl Goods than ever before. Be sure and bring your

PICTURES to the EMPORIUM

And see how **Cheaply** and Beautifully they can be **Framed.** Please look in at the EMPORIUM and SEE what you will see. Wall Paper and Paints **DELIVERED** to any part of the city.

FRANK SMITH.

Geo. Fuller & Son,

MANUFACTURERS OF

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Window and Door Screens

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Get Our Prices Before Purchasing.

SHOP IN NORRIS BLOCK DEPOT, Ypsilanti, Mich.

Cough, Cold or Sore Throat

Should be stopped. Neglect often results in an **incurable lung disease or consumption** BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES do not disorder the stomach like cough syrup and balsams, but **act directly on the inflamed parts,** allaying irritation, give relief in **Asthma, Bronchitis' Coughs, Catarrh,** and the **Throat Troubles** which **Singers and Public Speakers** are subject to. For thirty years Brown's Bronchial Troches have been recommended by physicians, and have always given perfect satisfaction. Having been tested by wide and constant use for nearly an entire generation, they have attained well merrited rank among the few staple remedies of the age. Sold at 25 cents a box everywhere. 922 1y

PILES! PILES!!

Dr. Marchisi's Italian Pile Ointment

For Internal, External, Itching, Blind or Bleeding Piles.

It acts promptly, is readily absorbed into system, healing the diseased organs, convenient apply, satisfactory in results and causes no unpleasantness. **Price 50 Cents.** 931 1y

STEKETEE'S

PIN WORM DESTROYER

Sure Cure. Never was Known to Fail.

Many cured by the use of One Bottle. Perfectly safe and harmless. For sale by all Druggists; price, 25 cents. Sent by mail on receipt of 30 cents.

GEORGE G. STEKETEE, Sole Proprietor, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

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PIMPLES.

I will mail (Free) the recipt for a simple **Vegetable Balm** that will remove **Tan, Freckles, Pimples** and **Blotches,** leaving the skin soft, clear and beautiful; also instructions for producing a luxuriant growth of hair on a bald head or smooth face. Address, inclosing 3c. stamp, **Ben. Vandelf & Co.,** Barclay St., N. Y. 937 1-yr.

APPLE JELLY

From SWEET CIDER without Sugar. Also Evaporates SORGHUM JUICE and MAPLE SAP faster, and with less fuel, than any apparatus known. THOUSANDS IN USE. Send postal for Circulars and Testimonials. VERMONT FARM MACHINE COMPANY, Bellows Falls, Vt.

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G. LINGEMANN & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS AND WALKING CANES.

26 Monroe Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

Have just opened the latest Novelties in Parasols.

The largest assortment ever shown. Elegant goods at the lowest prices. The ladies are invited to inspect our large stock.

Umbrellas and Parasols made to order, covered and repaired. 950-3m

Ypsilanti Commercial.

C. R. PATTISON, PUBLISHER.

YPSILANTI, - - - - - MICH

Alexandria.

As a historic city and in the number and variety of its interesting associations, Alexandria has but two superiors in the world—Athens and Rome. It owes name and foundation to the great Macedonian soldier whose achievements are still the wonder of mankind, and who showed something more than military ability when he selected the canopic mouth of the Nile between the sea and Lake Mareotis as the site of the new city, which was begun 331-32 B. C., under the superintendence of Dinocrates, a celebrated architect of that day. The original plan was simple and regular, the main feature being two streets about 100 feet in width, running respectively from north to south and from east to west. A splendid harbor to which man contributed as much as nature, and a magnificent lighthouse—probably the first ever built—attracted foreign commerce, and insured from the outset a high degree of commercial prosperity and its accompanying wealth. It is doubtful whether Alexander ever saw his namesake except in its very earliest stages, but by his own direction his body was embalmed after death at Babylon and conveyed to the fair Egyptian city, where it was deposited in a temple worthy of his fame. The time and manner of its removal by destruction are unknown, but it is mentioned by several ancient travelers, and presumably disappeared during the first invasion of the Arabs. Under the Ptolemies (323 B. C.—43 B. C.) Alexandria attained the summit of its greatness and glory. Its population at that period is estimated at 300,000, exclusive of slaves. Including these it must have been largely over half a million. The trade of Europe and the farther East centered there, and there Greek, Roman and Oriental culture met and mingled to an extent which has profoundly affected every department of later civilization. Much of our philosophy and no inconsiderable portion of our religion, we owe to the subtile intellects of the scholars and thinkers who walked the streets of Alexandria two thousand years ago, frequented her schools and libraries, which then had no equal, and drew around them disciples who carried their teachings to the ends of the earth. The great library, to which allusion is so frequently made, was formed by Ptolemy I. and Ptolemy II., it is said, at the suggestion of Demetrius Phalerens, then a fugitive at the Egyptian court. He was chosen librarian and general manager, and collected a rich store of Greek, Roman, Egyptian, Persian, Chaldee, Jewish and Ethiopian manuscripts. According to Eusebius, there were a hundred thousand volumes, or rolls, at the death of Ptolemy Philadelphus, and the number was afterward increased to seven hundred thousand. When Cæsar was besieged there a large part if not the whole of this library was burned. Its successor—the origin of which is due to Mark Anthony and Cleopatra—was not inferior to it, and lasted for four hundred years, when pious, Theophilus, patriarch of Alexandria, scattered its contents far and wide. The third library survived until the conquest of the city by the Arabs in 640. Then, to says not very reliable tradition, Caliph Omar sealed its fate in the following words: "If these writings agree with the Book of God (the Koran), they are useless and need not be preserved; if they disagree, they are pernicious and ought to be destroyed." Destroyed they were, heating four thousand baths six months in the process of burning. In Alexandria what is known as the Septuagint version of the Scriptures was prepared and published, and here was found, in the seventeenth century, the Alexandrian Codex of the Old and New Testaments, now in the British museum—one of the three oldest manuscript editions of the Bible now in existence.

In 47-46, B. C., Rome, in the person of Julius Cæsar, interfered vigorously in Egyptian affairs, ostensibly to settle a quarrel between Ptolemy and Cleopatra, and it was in Alexandria, so goes the story, that the beautiful queen conquered the conqueror with her charms, and became the mother of the luckless Cæsarian. During the siege of the city Cæsar was more than once on the verge of fatal defeat, and on one occasion had to leap overboard from a vessel in the harbor and swim for his life, holding aloft the manuscript of the immortal "Commentaries." A year or two later Marc Antony surrendered to Cleopatra, and togeeher they held court in Alexandria—in an age of scandal scandalizing the world by their wild and reckless revels. After defeating Antony at the battle of Actium, Octavius Cæsar followed him to Egypt, and being able to resist the fascinations of his frail partner, destroyed their joint sovereignty, provoked them to suicide and made their kingdom a Roman province. Christianity established itself in Alexandria at an early date, and some suppose that the fourth gospel was written there. This, however, is uncertain, but the book—now the fighting ground of Biblical critics—bears indubitable marks of the Greek philosophy which had its headquarters there. When, by the conversion of the Emperor Constantine, christianity became the state religion of the empire, the city was the scene of the fiercest theological struggle; first, between the devotees of the old faith and those of the new, and then between the orthodox and heterodox christians. The most distinguished here in this unholy warfare was "Saint" Cyril, who succeeded Theophilus as patriarch of Alexandria in 412. He persecuted the Novatians, expelled the Jews, stirred up his followers to murder Hypatia, the teacher and priestess of the Platonist school, and finished his belligerent career by a long quarrel with Nestorious. He kept the city in continual turmoil, and directly and indirectly caused tenfold more bloodshed than the recent massacre and bombardment.

In 640 Christianity was swept out of Alexandria by Caliph Omar, and Mohammedanism took its place and has remained master of the situation ever since. The importance of the city began to decline at the same date, and its literary pre-eminence then passed away forever. Its history from 640 to the begining of the present century is practically a blank, and at the lowest ebb of its fortunes the population is said to have been only 6,000. Its unequalled situation for commerce, and other influences needless to mention gradually brought on a reaction, and the ordinary population now is about 300,000. The Suez canal has been of incalculable advantage to it and were the foreign complications at an end and a decent government permanently established, there is little doubt that Alexandria would eventually surpass her ancient prosperity. Should the English occupation be permanent, such result is almost certain. Meanwhile, how oddly the past and present jostle each other in this historic city. Alexander, Cæsar, Augustus, Antony, Cleopatra, Cyril, Clement, Philo, and Omar, elbowed, as it were, by Admiral Seymour, Arabi Bey, Khedive Mohammed, Dervisch Pasha, and the mob of consuls, ministers, naval officers of high and low degree. Ironclads steaming across the harbor where Cæsar swam to save his "Commentaries" and himself; English shot and shell dropping on a spot which was a seat of learning when England was peopled by barbarians; American marines marching over ground which Roman Emperors trod, and whistling "Yandee Doodle" amid ruins which may have heard Anthony sing love songs to Cleopatra; Bedouins, Turks, Europeans and Americans squabbling and swearing where Alexandria finding no more worlds to conquer, took his last sleep. History has no strange romance than that which presents its latest chapter to our eyes in the daily telegrams from Alexandria.

On Detroit River.

There are a number of morals from the following timely and appreciative editorial in a recent issue of the *Post & Tribune* which we wish our people might heed that the marvelous advantage possessed by Detroit as a "Watering place" might be more generally known throughout the country. Our sympathies are really aroused for the thousands and tens of thousands of whom we read who are enjoying(?) the discomforts of many of the "Summer Resorts" of the East or Springs and little inland lakes of Western States to whom one breath from Detroit river air would be a revelation that would discount all precious experience in summer recreation.

Old residents of Detroit who have been long accustomed to its surroundings can hardly understand how forcibly strangers are impressed with the river-life which cuts so important a figure in the summer experience of our people. There is nothing to be compared with it in any other American city. There is no other place where one of the great rivers of the world flows on with such a steady and even current, as if to invite navigation, and connects two beautiful lakes which lie within easy distance in either direction. No other river on this continent bears such a burden of commerce as the one that runs by our doors, and no other one bears such a fleet of vessels of pleasure.

The Detroit river sees more pleasure trips in a single summer than Lake Michigan has ever seen since it was discovered. Every day there are dozens of little family parties here, and there are many ladies who regularly go with their children one, two or three times a week, during the whole season. Five or six dozen people go up the river every pleasant evening and take their home-made lunch or their fish supper at Sugar Island, returning on the down-boat, and other dozens go up in the morning to St. Clair, Star Island or the Club house, and "make a day of it" unless, indeed, the sojourn turns out to be for several days instead of one. The charm of all this lies in the fact that a woman or young girl can go on any of these trips alone just as safely as she can walk down Woodward avenue at noon-day, for there is no attraction on board for loafers or rowdies, and the passengers seem to make up a sort of big picnic in which everybody has a sight or speaking acquaintance with everybody else. The gentlemen of Detroit whose wives and children go out in this quiet and comfortable fashion week after week and find enjoyment all through the hours that are heated and dusty on shore, hardly think of it as anything out of the common experience, and yet there is probably not another city in the world where such a thing can be done. It the aforesaid gentlemen are given to the gentlemanly pursuits of hunting and fishing, it may occur to them that they will look over a good deal of the earth's surface before finding another region like the St. Clair flats within two or three hours' ride by boat from the heart of a city like Detroit.

It is no wonder that our people take the water so kindly. There is not elsewhere in America such a dime's worth of boat ride as the one to Belle Isle. The islands in the lower part of the river are not as wild and picturesque as some of those in the St. Lawrence, but they are attractive nevertheless, and within easy reach. Picnic and excursion parties are landed upon them every fair day, and entertaining little voyages are planned among them to accommodate those who have but a few hours or a few shillings to spend, while for those with more abundant time the trips may be extended to the lake islands or the Ohio shore.

Up stream or down, there are green banks and bits of forest at every turn which make one regret that the growth of the city will in a few years destroy much of the primitive look that has hitherto been preserved along the river, but one may take a sort of fiendish delight in thinking that some of the low river margins and the flats are watery enough to keep them out of the danger of being built upon for some time to come. It is not many years since there was no landing place at all on the flats for steamers, and passengers who went up on the afternoon boats to return the same evening had to be transferred from one boat to the other on the river, and for many years to come it is not likely that the reedy islands of the flats will be greatly disturbed by any habitations except those of the muskrats, but fine summer residences are going up on the westerly bank of Lake St. Clair, and in the near future we may look for a swift line of morning and evening boats to take the summer-dwellers by the lake to their business and home again every day. The up-river passenger traffic is even now outgrowing its accommodations, and there must shortly be larger and faster vessels, and the down-stream boats will soon find it to their interest to make four or five trips while they now make but one.

Treasures in South American Graves.

Our Continent.

The *guaciles* or ancient tombs of the province of Chiriqui, situated on the isthmus about one hundred and fifty miles southwest of the city of Panama, have recently produced large quantities of golden images. A quarter of a century ago considerable excitement was occasioned in that vicinity by the accidental discovery of some of these valuable antiquities. A native, in passing a large tree which had been upturned by the wind, observed beneath the roots an earthenware jar, which, upon closer scrutiny, proved to contain a number of small golden ornaments. An examination of the neighborhood revealed the fact that the spot had at one time been a vast cemetery, and thousands of graves were soon opened, nearly all of which contained large numbers of these curiously-fashioned objects. So great was the quantity taken from these repositories that thousands of dollars worth were annually for several years shipped to the northern cities and to England, where they were converted into bullion. Some of the finest examples, however, have been rescued from the reducing furnace by appreciative antiquaries, and many of them have proved to be wonderful illustrations of native American genius and skill. They seem to have been first cast in earthern moulds, and afterwards hammered and polished into the desired form. The designs from this source are almost endless. Many of them are grotesque, representing human beings and fantastic creatures with the heads of unknown beasts, alligators, cray-fish, bats, dolphins and dragons. The majority are provided with small eyelets for attachment, showing that they were probably designed as personal ornaments or pendants.

WILD DOGS.—Wild dogs are plentiful in Assam, less so in Burmah. All wild dogs are said to belong to one species only, but I should say the Burmese wild dogs differ from the Assam, and both from the beautiful animal found near or at the foot of the Western Ghauts in India. Col. McMaster had a Burmese wild bitch, Evangeline, a nasty mangy creature, and as offensive as a polecat. He gave it to the People's Park, Madras. She was much smaller and of a different type altogether to the wild dogs I have seen elsewhere. The Karens also assert the existence of a black-and-white wild dog found in their hills, the young of which they capture when mere pups and train to the chase. After an infinity of trouble, Capt. D'Oyly procured a pair about half grown; they were about the size of a small colley, black and white, tails very curly, carried over the back in almost a knot; very hairy, especially about the fore-quarters and chest; small, upright ears; head pointed like a fox's. They dug holes, and crawled into them backward, lying with just the tips of their noses and ferrety eyes visible. They were very savage, and, although very young, would not allow themselves to be handled. The bitch soon escaped. The dog, after that, in time became quieter, and D'Oyly, by feeding it himself, got it to be more sociable, and it became sufficiently tame to follow him about. Knowing the interest Sir A. Phayre took in natural history, D'Oyly took his dog down to Rangoon to show him to Sir Arthur, but the very first day he was taken out in Rangoon he got separated or ran away from his master, and was never seen again. We both tried to get others, but did not succeed, and though I have traveled about a good deal in the Karen hills, I never saw a dog or bitch of the same breed again.—*The London Field.*

The "Bitter End."

Magazine of American History.

Turning over the files of the *Magazine*, I find Mr. Lodge speaking [ii. 645] of Sewall, as one not willing to resist "to the bitter end." It is curious that few writers seem to be aware of the lack orthography which characterises this phrase. Corrected, it would read, "to the bitter end." It is a nautical expression, referring to the practice of letting out the cable during a very severe storm to the unused or "better" end, a long cable holding more securely than a short one. Upon reflection, most persons must realize that in nine cases out of ten, the phrase "bitter end" fails so convey sound sense.

More than three hundred persons have been killed by tornadoes in the West this year.

Eastern Horse Racing.

Blackwood's Magazine.

A Biloch has an intense love for horses and horse racing, or rather mares and mare racing; for these outer barbarians kill all their colts, partly because from the scarcity of fodder at certain seasons rearing them would be expensive, but chiefly because the horse is almost valueless among them. One man can hold twenty mares, but not two horses. Mares neither fight nor neigh; horses do both. Mares are gentle, easy to manage gregarious; horses are rough, troublesome, unsociable. So argues the Biloch; and in his hills, where every man is still a predatory animal, living largely by sheep stealing, making long, forced marches—often fifty or sixty miles in one night, and swooping down on the sleeping prey in the early dawn—he is right. For such work horses are not suited. No Biloch is a "man" until he possesses a mare. Until that climax to his ambition is realized he is a coolie, a cutter of grass, a herder of sheep, a mere cipher, a clod, a thing of no account in the body politic of his clan. Government, seeing the wiry endurance of the Biloch mare, has for some years been wisely liberal in its endeavors to encourage horse breeding, especially that of colts, in the district. With this view a large number of first-class Arab and T. B. E. horses have been introduced into Derah Ghazi Khan, and annual horse fair is held, at which large money prizes are given for young stock, particularly for colts and geldings. Thus, in spite of his prejudices, the Biloch is, by that all-powerful destroyer of inherited customs, self interest, slowly but surely learning that it is worth his while to rear his colts. Another means, and almost more effectual, has been followed for years by successive district officers, and that is by having at the annual races for mares, races for colts.

Says the Brooklyn *Eagle*: Mr. R. C. Moore, of Messrs. Vernam & Co., 34 New street, New York, was almost instantly relieved by St. Jacobs Oil of severe pain following an attack of pleurisy. The remedy acted like magic.

Mrs. J. W. Woodworth of Boston, is said to be ex-Vice President Wheeler's prospective bride.

The art connoisseur and exhibitor, Prof. Cromwell, was cured of rheumatism by St. Jacobs Oil.—*Norfolk Virginian.*

General Debility and Liver Complaint.

R V PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.

Dear Sir:—My wife has been taking your "Golden Medical Discovery" and "Pellets" for her liver and general debility, and has found them to be good medicines, and would recommend them to all sufferers from Liver Complaint, Sour Stomach and General Debility.

Yours fraternally,
N. E. HARMON, Pastor M. E. church,
Elsah, Ill.

Oscar M. Goodwin, late cashier of the Logansport (Ind.) National Bank, has been arrested at Atlanta, Ga., charged with being a defaulter in $17,000.

BED-RIDDEN AND CURED.

W. E. HUESTIS of Emporia, Kansas, says that his wife had been sick nearly seven years, and for the last four months bed ridden. She has been treated by a number of physicians, and only grew worse. Her attention was called to Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" and "Favorite Psescription," which she commenced using. In one week she could sit up, and in three weeks could walk about. By druggists.

The Cass Avenue Plaining Mill, St. Louis, Mo., owned by a joint stock company, has burned at a loss of about $100,000; to insurance companies.

Making a Raise.

John Hayes, Credit, P. O., says that for nine months he could not raise his hand to his head through lameness in the shoulder, but by the use of THOMAS ECLECTRIC OIL he was entirely cured.

A deluge of rain occurred in Bohemia and the destruction to property and crops is incalculable. The bodies of forty-seven persons drowned have been recovered.

Rescued From Death.

William J. Coughlin of Somerville, Mass. says: "In the fall of 1876 I was taken with BLEEDING OF THE LUNGS, followed by a severe cough. I lost my appetite and flesh, and was confined to my bed In 1877 I was admitted to the hospital. The doctor said I had a hole in my lung as big as a half dollar. At one time a report went around that I was dead. I gave up hope, but a friend told me of DR. WILLIAM HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS. I got a bottle, when to my surprise, I commenced to feel better, and to-day I feel better than for three years past.

I write this hoping every one afflicted with diseased lungs will take DR. WILLIAM HALL'S BALSAM, and be convinced that CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED. I can positively say it has done more good than all the other medicines I have taken since my sickness.

In the Mexican earthquake four persons are reported killed farther south by the falling of a church. At Igula and Yantepec, buildings were leveled to the ground.

HANLAN'S HOME.

Hanlan, the champion oarsman of the world, was born in Toronto, Canada, and won his first amateur race on Toronto Bay. Afterwards he made his name famous by his great victory at the Centennial in 1876. Since then he has defeated every oarsman of prominence, not only in this country, but from the antipodes of Australia to the shores of Great Britain, and he now patiently waits for the next man who is to attempt to make him lower his standard of victory, which has been so long waving in triumph. Any one taking even a cursory glance at Hanlan, and who notes his clear, bright eye, his pure skin and well-knit frame, would be convinced that purity of blood, and robust health were his birthright, hence, the basis of his strength and endurance. Purity of blood is unquestionably the seat of life and health, and to obtain it and keep it, nothing in the world can compare to Burdock Blood Bitters.

Mr. J. Marsh, Bank of Toronto, Ont., writes: "Biliousness and dyspepsia seem to have grown up with me. Having been a sufferer for years, I have tried many remedies, but with no lasting result until I used your Burdock Blood Bitters. They have been truly a blessing to me, and I cannot speak too highly of them."

C. Blacket Robinson, proprietor of the *Canada Presbyterian*, Toronto, Ont., writes: For several years I have suffered greatly from oft-recurring bilious headaches. I used your Burdock Blood Bitters with the happiest results, and I now feel myself better in health than for years past. I cheerfully recognize the sterling character of your preparation.

Sold by all druggists.

Five business houses in Madison, Neb., were burned on Saturday at a loss of $25,000.

Young, middle-aged, or old men, suffering from nervous debility or kindred affections, should address, with two stamps for large treatise, WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION Buffalo, N. Y.

By a R. R. collision at Vincennes, Ind., $75,000 damage was done and five men seriously hurt.

The Elixir of Life.

That purely vegetable compound BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS, may be justly termed the *Elixir of Life*. A pleasant and effective medicine; it imparts strength and vitality to the entire system. Price $1.00.

W. J. Wilcox & Co., of the lard refining firm New York, fail with liabilities of $75,000.

Hope On, Hope Ever.

No matter what the ailment may be, rheumatism, neuralgia, lameness, bronchitis—if other treatment have failed—hope on! go at once for THOMAS' ECLECTRIC OIL. It will secure you immediate relief.

Capt. Payne, by conference with Secretary Teller, learned that it would be prudent to enter Indian territory with colonists in defiance of law.

ST. JACOBS OIL

TRADE MARK.

THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY.

FOR

RHEUMATISM,

Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Soreness of the Chest, Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swellings and Sprains, Burns and Scalds, General Bodily Pains,

Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches.

No Preparation on earth equals ST. JACOBS OIL as a *safe, sure, simple* and *cheap* External Remedy A trial entails but the comparatively trifling outlay of 50 Cents, and every one suffering with pain can have cheap and positive proof of its claims. 8

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OCEAN GERMS.

Beneath the realm which the waves o'erwhelm,
In the seas of the torrid zone,
Our ancient race have a dwelling place,
In a world that is all their own.

Earth boasts no spots like the fairy grots,
Where we built our starry cell;
Nor can its powers produce such flowers,
As in the depths of the ocean dwell.

And our forms so strange we ever change
As over the deep we roam;
And our varied hue is ever new,
As we vary our ocean home.

In tranquil calms we wave like palms,
Or bend like the weeping willow:
Or we climb to the verge of the foaming surge,
And dash to the winds its billow.

In peaceful haunts, like tender plants,
We twine our fragile forms,
Or we build a rock to the tempest shock,
That mocks its fiercest storms.

And we rear the walls of these marble halls,
As a precipice high and steep,
'Till a new-found isle is seen to smile,
Like a beacon o'er the deep.

By viewless hands, those new-born lands,
Are strewn with blessings rife;
'Till man appears and claims the spheres,
To beings raised and life.

And we join the piles of those fossil isles,
Till they spread from shore to shore,
And we build from the caves of the ocean waves,
A world unknown before.

Then say, proud man, how poor the plan
Of the pyramids, castles and towers;
How vain the boast of thy mightiest host,
Or their labors—compared with ours!

Though such our lot, yet we are—what,
In the scale of being vast?
The meanest germs of life's poor worms,
The lowest and the last.

—*Richardson.*

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

My sister's maid, under her mistress careful teaching, learned to be more economical, or "at least," said Jessie, in recounting her endeavors in that direction, "Nora is 'ess wasteful." So it has happened that for several weeks we found no wasteful accumulation of cold pieces, and since the introduction of the new bread-knife and platter there has been no excuse for breaking bread.

But last Thursday, after Nora had slammed herself out of the house, and Jessie and I had arranged the necessary preliminaries, and Teddy was perched in his high chair by the kitchen table, where he could have a finger in every pie, we went first to the cellar, and in the safe we found a plate heaped with cold meat; two mutton chops, a bit of veal cutlet; two or three pieces of ham, and various ends of broiled beef-steaks. On another plate was a shin-bone with the meat that had been boiled for soup at noon.

Jessie's face was the picture of despair. "John won't eat hash."

The whole tale was told in those four words. And who could blame John? He had lived—no, existed in boarding-houses for ten years before he persuaded my sister to take pity on his loneliness, and "altogether uncomfortableness," and to promise to take him "for better or for worse."

"What does 'for worse' mean, Annis?" our six year-old nephew had inquired, pondering on the mystical words that made his fair young aunt and that tall, bearded man "one flesh."

"O Alex, how stupid you are!" answered his practical sister, Kathie. "It means when she has to stay home an' wash dishes an' sweep, when she don't want to."

I recalled the children's speeches to Jessie's memory, and she laughed as we piled up the plates and returned to the kitchen.

"There's just enough boiled meat for a salad." I said, remembering John's fondness for salads.

"Of boiled beef?" asked Jessie.

"Yes; Mrs. Jones showed me how to make it, when I was visiting her last week."

I took down the meat-board, and while I chopped the meat, Jessie put some eggs on to boil, and washed and cut into quarter inch lengths some celery. The whites of the eggs were chopped and mixed with the beef; of the yolks, I made a dressing as for salad, mixed the dressing, meat and celery together, and when the salad was placed on a gilt-edged platter, and garnished with clean, crisp celery leaves, it was a pretty and palatable dish to set before the king of that small domain.

"Well," said Jessie, when the meat and dressing were set in the pantry to await the early supper time, salads being always better freshly mixed, "that disposes of a small part; but what shall we do with this heap?"

"I shall not exert my muscles to chop it," I answered lazily; "have Nora chop it very fine, and mix it with hot mashed potato, just enough potato to make it adhere, season it well, and fry it as old Chloe used to, in one large cake; but as that is hard to turn without breaking, it would be easier to make cakes the size of fish-balls, and brown in hot lard."

The door-bell rang, and Jessie ushered in Mrs. Ray. "I hoped I should find you in the kitchen," she said. "What are you going to do with that meat? I came to learn?"

We told our plans, and she produced a little book half-filled with recipes, some written, and others were scraps cut from papers.

"Here is one," she said, "that I wrote down at one of Miss Dod's lectures, in Philadelphia, two years ago. She prepared and cooked it on the stage, in her dainty, skillful way, without getting a spot on her frilled white apron and explained everything as she worked. You cannot imagine what a fine art cooking becomes under trained hands with every appliance, and a clean gas-stove"—

"With no need to count the cost of material," added Jessie, and it really does seem an important consideration. I copied the recipe from the notes taken at the lectures, and give it as another mode of utilizing cold meat.

Meat Rissoles.—Take a quarter of a pound of cold meat, a little pepper and salt, six ounces of flour, two ounces of clarified fat or butter, one egg, a gill of cold water, half a teaspoonful of yeast-powder and two or three tablespoonfuls of bread-crumbs. First, chop the meat, which should be rather fat, very finely; put this upon a plate, and mix well with pepper and salt. Weigh out the flour, and put it in a bowl, add a pinch of salt and the fat or butter, mix and make very smooth; add the yeast powder, then the water, and knead firmly together. Roll it very thin, cut from the dough, small round cakes, in each cake place some of the meat, and make into a turnover. Beat the egg light, roll the rissoles in them, shaking off the excess, have ready enough hot fat to cover them, drop them in, and cook for three minutes. If the crust is thick, it will take more than three minutes, and not be so light. Put them on paper for a minute to remove the grease, and then they are ready for the table.

"I came to beg some advice," egan Mrs. Ray.

"We do not keep it. It is too cheap a commodity," answered my sister, laughing. "I agree with Hamerton on the subject of advice."

"Nevertheless I shall ask it," continued Mrs. Ray. "Aunt Ray is coming to tea, Bridget is out, and I wish know what I can prepare before Au arrives. I want something approaching a luxury, for she is very dainty and particular, and yet it must not be extravagant, or she will prophesy that I will ruin Fred with my improvidence and lavishness."

"No; she will not eat oysters," in reply to a suggestion.

"I saw some nice halibut at the fish-stand this morning," said Jessie.

"But I don't want to fry fish or any thing else in my best clothes," protested our caller; 'and I should have Aunt Ray lecturing me about 'over-carefulness for the things of this life.' I want something that I can have ready beforeshe comes," she repeated.

"You can buy a can of fresh salmon at the grocer's for about fifteen cents, a head of lettuce will be eight or ten cents, and it of itself is a luxury so early in the spring. You have your own eggs. If you will get the lettuce and salmon, I will run in and make the dressing, and it will be out of the way before your visitor arrives."

This is the dish that graced Mrs. Ray's supper table that evening, and the way we made it:

First, I broke a hole in one end of the salmon can, and turned that end down in a bowl to drain the oil out. I chopped very fine the whites of six hard-boiled eggs. I mashed the yolks perfectly smooth with one raw yolk, and added mustard and salt, two tablespoonfuls of melted butter, and as much vinegar as I thought was necessary. This was stirred smooth, the whites mixed with it, and just before serving I added a large spoonful of rich cream. All salad dressing is much improved by the addition of cream. A richer and prettier dressing is made by using only the yolks of eggs and sweet oil instead of butter. But most people do not have sweet-oil in the house, and some do not like it. This dressing is the same I use for lettuce, though fewer eggs will answer.

The very best company platter was brought out, and the broad lettuce leaves carefully washed and dried without bruising, were laid two and two upon it. On each foundation thus formed, we placed dainty little heaps of the flaky, yellow salmon. The dressing was poured into a glass dish, and placed by the side of the platter on the table. When all was ready, we called Mr. Ray into the dining-room, and instructed him in the art of conveying without accident, a green substratum of lettuce with its attendant salmon, into a deep dish or saucer, and thereon to pour carefully a ladleful of the dressing. Aunt Bay was charmed, but was not quite sure that "niece Sarah was not wasting her husband's substance." But I knew it was the clear glass and pretty china and gleaming silver with the nice serving that produced the effect.—*The Household*

Cumberland Mountain Caves.

One of the members of the Harvard University Summer School of Science writes from Pennington's Gap describing some of the caves of that region, as follows:

"There are numerous small, and a few large, caverns in the limestone hills about here, but none of them have any true cave beetles. In one cave I descended into a pit by means of a rope, and from this pit into a second pit, in which I found the floor strewn with bones of cave bear, cave men, and five or six other animals, all of which I got out and packed for the survey. The largest cavern I have examined is only two miles from camp. I have spent three entire days in exploring it, of course returning to camp each night. Of three passages examined I reached the end of but one. I walked for four hours through one series of chambers, which constantly increased in size as I went on, and was obliged to turn back without finding any end, simply because I could not carry in mind the many land marks that had to be remembered on the return.

"This cave contains the most exquisite chalcite and gypsite formations. One large chamber is lined for half a mile with delicate frostwork of crystal as white as snow. The walls seemed to be draped with folds of ermine puffed with bunches of ostrich plumes. In other places are sloping banks covered with an apparently vegetable growth of fungi, moss, and ferns but all formed of chalcite needles or bunches of white, brown, rose, pink, and crystal clear gypsite. There are pillowy masses, like couches of eider down, inviting the tired explorer to repose, but stinging like nettles the hand that brushes, no matter how lightly, against their bristling points. There are ledges, like the shelves of a museum, stored with branching coral. This part of the cave exhibits the perfection of this kind of cave ornamentation, and was said by members of the survey to be unusual in its extent and beauty. Other parts contain curious stalacite and stalagmitic formations, such as one sees in many other caves, halls of statuary, giant coffins, waterfalls, organs, and unexpected imitations of natural and artificial objects.—*E*

RELIGIOUS.

A Parallel Case.

As a parallel to the strange sight in Frankfort, Ky., when 23 convicts, professedly converted, were escorted by guards, armed with rifles, from the penitentiary and baptized, the Rev. G. J. Johnson furnishes the following for the *Christian Secretary*. It is mentioned in the Life of John M. Peck: A murderer by the name of Green was in prison in Alton, Ills., in 1823, awaiting execution of a death sentence in about one week. Mr. Peck and others were so impressed with the true repentance and genuine faith of the man that they resolved upon complying with his request for baptism. First, Elder Peck preached a sermon in the prison from Luke xxiii. 29-42, the case of the penitent thief. The prsoner then related his experience fully confessing his crime and exhibiting sincerest penitence. All who heard were deeply affected and many were melted to tears. He was then conducted to the water, the Mississippi river, about 200 yards from the prison, having a small chain attached to his leg and a rope around his body and arms which the Sheriff continued to hold, even while the ceremony was being performed and until he was restored to his cell. Mr. Peck says of the event: "To baptize a murderer, under sentence of death, and who was inevitably to be executed in one week, was a novel thing, what I should least thought of doing once; but in this case I became satisfied that it was my duty, and therefore would not shrink from it."

Return to the Holy Land.

The *Jewish Chronicle*, the organ of the wealthy English Jews, believes in the literal return to possess the Holy Land. Its confidence seems to be in efforts to colonize Palestine, and is stimulated by the New Exodus which recent persecutions have caused. As the movement seems to be irresistible, and as it cannot be stemmed, that journal thinks it should be guided into right channels. The *Chronicle* says: "We Jews have held for nearly two thousand years, that the consummation of the ages of suffering we have passed through will only be reached when we again possess the land of our fathers. Is that trust to die away just at the moment when it appears about to be fulfilled? Or, is it to be expected that the return will be brought about by means so mysterious as to be beyond the co-operation of human beings? God works his will through the wills of men, and if the prophecies are to be fulfilled it will be because they are to be fulfilled by human wills and energies. These may seem to be high topics to drag into connection with a practical plan for placing a few Jewish colonies in Palestine. But it is from small beginnings such as these that great events often arise, and the return of a small body of Jews to the Holy Land can never fail to bring to mind the possibility and the practicability of the larger return to which all Jewish aspirations have hitherto pointed."

A New Sermon Every Two.

Mr. Mahaffy in his book breathes a liberal sympathy for the poor and hard-worked parish priests of England, who are too much occupied with the distractions and trivialities of family life to prepare suitable sermons. He suggests that a collection of sermons be made by each church, from her greatest doctors, and used freely by every parish minister. He thinks this would cure the habit of plagiarism, which is now permitted, and must be permitted, and which leads to lax notions of honesty and a low standard of morals. The following extract contains food for reflection by occupants of the pews as well as of pulpits: "To expect from any one two good sermons every week, or even one, is unreasonable; how much more to expect them from a hard-working parish priest—from a man whose practical duties and whose family cares must occupy most of his time. This is a matter that is already pressing for action. Our church members have decided against a second preaching service by staying at home. It is high time they should release the minister from the cruel necessity of preaching to pews. I know it will be said, fill the pulpit and you will fill the pews, but this reply is as shallow as it is false. It is to be hoped the time will come when no man who is capable of making a good sermon will be expected to produce an original sermon more often than once in two or three weeks."

AN honorable member of Parliament who presided at the recent anniversary of Mr. Spurgeon's Orphanage, Mr. Morley, complimented the orphan boys there trained by saying that he found among them better manners than were displayed nightly in the House of Commons.

THE motive which inspires England's European policy may be as selfish as that which has actuated her movements in India and China; but it can hardly be doubted but that, if she assumes a protectorate in Egypt, it will subserve the ends of peace and order, and promote a better than Moslem faith and civilization.

A CORRESPONDENT writes from Saratoga to remind christian people that it is a good place for them, if they only bring their religion along with them, and that it is not necessary for them to say with the little girl, the night before leaving, "Good by Dod; I am doin' to Saratoga to-morrow."

Dr. John Macleod, the oldest and one of the most remarkable of the Established Church of Scotland, known as the "High Priest of Morven," has died recently in his 81st year. His father was pastor of Morven about half a century, whom he succeeded in 1824. He was uncle to Dr. Norman Macleod.

Embroidered crepe is among the novelties for mourning dresses.

Science Notes.

PROF. W. H. SMITH, M. D., PH. D.

Arsenic and camphor will volatilize without melting.

Mercury will rise in zinc tubes as water does in glass ones.

Tears in a child do not appear until it is three or four months old.

Paint fills the pores of wood and thus prevents it from shrinking.

A sudden tendency to corpulency is often the fore-runner of apoplexy.

Greasing the wires of a fine sieve will make it impervious to water.

The process of sugar making was unknown prior to the 15th century.

The raisins of commerce are simply ripe grapes dried in the atmosphere.

The progeny of a single female house-fly in one season numbers 20,080,320.

A queen bee lays 2,000 eggs daily, for fifty days. It takes the eggs three days to hatch.

Cohesion acts only between molecules of the same kind, hence copper cannot be welded into iron.

Certain minerals have a sweet taste as for example, glacina, sugar of lead and hypo-sulphate of silver.

The saw-dust in a mill-pond accumulates in bunches as a result of the action of gravity between the particles.

Tubal Cain was the first metallurgist of whom we have any record. He was a worker in brass and all kinds of iron.

Dropsy is only a symptom and not a disease. The seat of the trouble in such cases is the heart, liver, spleen, or kidneys.

A convex lens found at Nimroud shows that the ancient Messapotamians had a knowledge of magnifying instruments.

Warm bread and biscuit form a pasty mass in the stomach which is not easily penetrated and dissolved by the digestive fluids.

Solid impurities, add to the weight of water. For this reason a given volume of fresh water is not so heavy as an equal quantity of brine.

In dropping medicines from a bottle the last few drops are larger than the others because the pressure of the liquid is less and they form more slowly.

The *Tachytes Nigra*, a spex, makes a burrow and collects, paralyzes, and stores in it prey for its young. Sometimes a burrow, with prey prepared by another animal is found, when the spex seizes upon and converts this into a home for its own progeny.

The gastric juice will act upon food most readily when it is at a moderately warm temperature. Food at the freezing point is indigestible, and at the boiling point it is coagulable. At about 100° Fahrenheit, it will be attacked most actively by the digestive fluids.

Water boils at the sea level at 100° C. and freezes at 0° C. It evaporates at all temperatures, thus charging the air, with invisible vapor which is at times condensed into fogs, mists, dews, and rain, or frozen into snow and hail. The density of water is greatest at 4° C. or 39° F., and at 15° C., it is 819 times heavier than air.

Tragacanth is the concrete juice of a shrub growing in Asia Minor called *Astragalus verus*. It is without odor and with but slight taste. In water it swells into a soft, pasty mass. Its chief uses are in the manufacture of troches and for mucilage. The latter is also obtained from quince seed and from linseed. Though insoluble in water, mucilage forms with it a very useful gelatinous liquid.

The composition of chemical compounds is ascertained by analysis or synthesis. Analysis consists in separating a compound into its constituents and determining its composition. Three principal methods are employed viz., electricity, chemical action and the prism, By the latter, the light from a burning substance is decomposed, and the constituents of the body detected from the appearance of the spectrum. In this way, the composition of the sun and stars has been ascertained and the four new elements, cæsium, indium, rubidium, and thallium discovered.

Traps, lavas and granite rocks crumble and form soils which in granitic countries are generally poor, but usually fertile in regions where they are deposited upon traps and decayed lavas. The granite districts of Devonshire and Scotland are examples of poor soils thus produced while the Scottish low lands and the north of Ireland abound in rich trappean soils. Sicily, Italy, the garden of Australia Felix, and other volcanic countries furnish abundant illustration of soils, fertilized by lavas. The crumbled matter of such rock is assorted and arranged by the action of running waterand winds. These take up, carry away and re-deposit certain of the finer ingredients. The so called alluvial soils and the sandy downs of the world result from this sorting of earths according to the size, shape and specific gravity of their particles. Vegetable matter falling in stagnant water decomposes and crumbles. Other plants spring up, die and fall upon the saffie spot. Through the ages, this debris continues to accumulate and from this decomposition of vegetable remains under water, in the course of time muck deposits and peat bogs result.

The ancient Alexandrian museum was commenced by Ptolemy Sotor and finished by Ptolemy Philadelphus. The Philadelphian library situated in its sculptured apartments contained 400,000 volumes and the adjacent Serapion library contained 300,000, so that eventually there were 700,000 volumes in the royal collections at Alexandria. The Alexandrian school rejected imagination and founded all their theories upon facts obtained by observation and experiment. They interrogated nature in the same manner as the modern scientists. Ptolemy's works on Archimedes' researches on specific gravity are in marked contrast with speculative vagaries of older writers, and resemble the methods of investigation pursued by the experimental philosophers of the present age. According to Laplace, the only astronomical observations by the Greeks of any value, prior to the founding of the Alexandrian school, were those by Meton and Euctemon upon the summer solstice of the year 432 B. C. Astronomy took its form in that school, and it has only remained for subsequent ages to fill out the picture. There Euclid laid the foundations for geometry, Ctesibius invented the fire-engine, Timocharis made observations upon the planet Venus, and Ptolemy wrote his "Treatise on Mathematical construction of the Heavens," a work which survived for fifteen hundred years, and was only displaced by the immortal Principia of Newton.

Chance and Order.

Mr. R. A. Proctor, the English astronomer, when studying the arrangement of the stars in groups, had the singular idea of trying to discover if any number of points, or dots, placed on a sheet of paper completely at random, would show similar groups. We cannot explain fully the plan he invented for making the distribution of the points entirely a matter of chance. It involved his opening a book full of figures, bringing his pencil down upon the page, and recording the figure nearest to which the pencil rested.

At first, he says, there was some appearance of grouping; but as the work proceeded, the dots became more uniform, and when he had recorded some four thousands of points it was hard to detect anything like a regular arrangement.

He observed whether his pencil rested on any figure more than on others, and whether on any less than on others, and he found that it touched the figure 8 oftenest and the figures 7 and 1 the fewest times. This he explained by the fact that the figure 8 covers more and 7 and 1 cover less space than the other figures.

It would be hard to find a more striking illustration of what some people call the doctrine of chances, but which we call the uniformity of the laws by which God governs the world. It convinced Mr. Proctor, not so much that there was design in the distribution of the stars, as that the groups of stars which we call constellations are real groups, and that the members of them have relations to each other.

But there are thousands of examples all about of the same uniformity, each of which teaches us that we are under an intelligent government by wise laws. How does it happen, else, that there are, in all countries where a record has ever been kept, from 104 to 108 boys born to every 100 girls? That is the fact, and it is true of almost every place for almost every year. We believe there has not been a year since births have been registered in Massachusetts that the male births have been less than 52 per cent.

Another curious fact is that every year there are from 1,500 to 2,500 more births from July to January than from January to July.

It is the same with the weather. Look at the thermometer every morning at a certain hour for a whole year add up the degrees, and divide it by the number of days, and you have the average temperature not only for that year, but for the one before, and for that which will follow it. The hot weather of this week will be compensated by the unusual cold of next week.

If it is unhealthy in the North, it is likely to be healthy in the South, and the average number of deaths, when an epidemic sweeps through the land, will probably not be perceptibly larger than when there is no general disease.

Very rarely do the crops fail over a large section of the country at once, and never all over the world. Great Britain, which is always on the lookout for grain is never at a loss to find some place where food is abundant and cheap.

There is no end to the illustrations that might be given of the great truth to which all these facts tend, which is that there is a ruling, guiding Power behind all our affairs; that there is a law which governs everything, protecting us constantly from what is falsely called chance. Individuals suffer, but God's great Universe moves on in majestic uniformity.—*Youth's Companion.*

Fashion Notes.

Pink cambric dresses trimmed with lace are very fashionable.

Flowers are the extravagant trimming of the dressiest bonnets.

New French capote bonnets are covered with white elder blossoms.

Long-wristed mitts and mousquetaire gloves are worn almost exclusively.

Clusters of large strawberries on a cream ground is one of the latest designs for painted muslin.

Ficelle lace in wide fan-pleatings with smaller fans above of ivory-white pleated lace are worn as throat bows.

Venetian lace three inches wide forms a flat border for neckerchiefs of light silk. The scalloped edges are turned upward.

Dotted and plain mulls will be very popular this season; so also the striped mull in white. Tinted mulls are not so fashionable as white.

Daffodils, dandelions, yellow tulips, and buttercups are the fashionable flower of the hair. White lilies are the choice for house decoration.

Bridal dresses are again being made of white gros-grain and repped silk. They are elaborately trimmed with elegant white silk embroidery and lace, and the regulation orange blossom is now mingled with white roses, geraniums, and lilies.

OVER 60,000 toy pistols were sold by a Hartford man for the Fourth-of-July trade. But though his stock of pistols is exhausted, there are a few boys left over for another year, and there is time for him to replenish.

Egyptian Canals.

Arabi has already dammed up the Mahmoudieh canal which runs from the Nile to Alexandria, and diverted its current in order to rob the city of its water supply. The level of the water between the dam and Alexandria is said to be falling at the rate of seven or eight inches a day, and when that ditch-full is exhausted there will be no more from the Nile until the annual inundation, now about commencing reaches its height in August or September, when it may be impossible for Arabi to prevent the overflow from finding its way into the canal. English engineers have been busy in cleaning out the reservoirs on the site of ancient Alexandria, which have been unused for several hundred years, and it is hoped that a considerable quantity of Nile water may be stored away in them before the channel became empty.

This canal, which was one of the great works of Mehemet Ali, connects Alexandria with the Nile at Africa, about 27 miles above Rosetta, and follows in a part of its course the ancient Canopic branch, and the old canal of Fooah, which the neglect of the Mamelukes allowed to finally dry up about a century ago. The present channel was begin in 1819, and during the ten months of its construction by the labor of 250,000 men, it cost $1,500,000 and 20,000 lives of those who perished by accident, hunger and disease. Its length is about 50 miles, with an average width of 100 feet, and it has hitherto been navigable for large river craft, throughout the year.

The entire cultivated portion of Egypt is covered by a network of canals whose maintenance and repair have been the special and anxious care of the government from the time of the Pharaohs. The whole system measures lineally more than 8,400 miles, with a water surface of nearly 100,000 acres. It comprises two classes of channels, the largest of which, called *sefi*, or summer canals, are used for both navigation and irrigation, while the smaller ones, called *nili*, or high Nile canals, serve only for irrigation.

Of the 113 navigable canals, 62 run through upper and middle Egypt, and 51 through the lower provinces. Of the former, the chain of channels which generally go under the name of Bahr-Yousuf winds down for about 350 miles on the west side of the Nile to a point a few miles above Cairo. The Bahr-Yousuf proper, however—literally "Joseph's river," from a tradition that it was built by Joseph, the son of Jacob, during the captivity of Israel in Egypt—taps the Nile above Mellawee and runs westward through the Libyan range, after watering a great expanse of couutry enters the Nile again above Rigga.

The Ibrahimich, the work of the late Khedive Ismail, and the next greatest channel on the west side of the river, begins near the town of Assiout and runs nearly parallel with the Bahr-Yousuf for more than 90 miles, further watering the wide extent of fertile land which the sweep of the river to the Arabian hills, below Behnesa, leaves on its Libyan side.

Besides the Mahmoudieh, there are four other canals of chief importance in the region below Cairo. The Ismaileh, built by Ismail, the predecessor of the present Khedive, starting from the Nile near Boulak, runs northeasterly in a fine, broad, navigable channel for about 55 miles to the fresh-water channel from Zagazig to Suez by way of Ismailia, and so gives water communication between Cairo and Suez. The original fresh-water channel from Zagazig to Ismailia was widened and deepened to 180 and 11½ feet so as to be made navigable, and by that means produce from middle and upper Egypt can be shipped to Europe from Ismailia instead of being sent to Alexandria. The Bar-Moez, supposed to be the old Tanitic branch of the Nile, runs from the right bank of the Damietta branch into Lake Manzaleh. The Chibin-el-Koum, a fine canal nearly 90 miles long, zigzags across the delta, and the Menoufiehd crosses the delta a short distance below its apex.

These main arteries, however, form little more than one-fourth of the whole canal system of the country. In upper and middle Egypt there are 348 minor channels which are only used for irrigation, and in the lower provinces there are 408. Of this total of 756 irrigating canals, measuring in all 6,500 miles, a few start in the delta direct from the Nile, but the great majority are secondary channels distributing the water from the main canals to the arable extremities of the country.

By means of this network of canals, aided by large reservoirs or natural basins for holding the overflow of water, the yearly inundation is caught and distributed over the whole agricultural portion of Egypt. The canals are embanked like the Nile itself, and each village is compelled to keep the works in repair. When the annual flood comes, a section next the river is dammed up until the surrounding fields are drenched, and then the first dams are torn away and others built further down, and so on until the whole country has been watered. The usual rise of the river is from 19 to 24 feet, and when it exceeds or falls short of these limits the crops suffer by drouth on the one hand or too much flooding on the other.

The canals have in recent years been largely under the management of European engineers who have now abandoned their work, and unless Arabi is speedily out it is to be feared that the year's crops will be destroyed by too much water or too little, to say nothing of the water famine that he is likely to produce by cutting the canals that supply Alexandria and the towns from Suez to Port Said.—*Post & Tribune.*

IT cost $30,000 to convince a jury that the Malleys were not guilty of the death of Jennie Cramer, and then they were not profoundly convinced.

THE COMMERCIAL.

[Entered at the Postoffice at Ypsilanti as second-class matter.]

Published every Saturday morning, at the corner of Huron and Pearl streets, opposite the Post Office, Ypsilanti, Mich., by

C. R. PATTISON.

$1.50 per annum; $1.60 if not paid at the end of three months. 75 cents for six months. 40 cents for three months. 5 cents a copy.

There will be a picnic given in the Fair Grounds on Tuesday Aug. 15th by the A. M. E. Sabbath School, also, a grand Jug Breaking festival at night in Light Guard Hall. We earnestly solicit the aid and patronage of all, as this is the last effort to rai se our ministers salary.

David York, Sec'y. { R. Stafford. N. King. Chas. Anderson. Stewards.

From the Register.

THE COUNTY CONVENTION CALL.

COL. H. S. DEAN SPEAKS.

EDITOR OF THE REGISTER:—Will you kindly accord space to me for a brief statement of facts concerning the issuing of the call for the Republican County Convention.

On Saturday p. m., July 15th, Hon. A. J. Sawyer, Chairman of the County Committee, called at my place of business and said, "When shall we call the County Convention?" to which I replied; "Any time that will be satisfactory to the other members of the committee I will agree to." Mr. Sawyer said, "I have communicated with the other members of the committee and they agree to August 5th. What do you think of making the call include the election of delegates to the Congressional Convention hereafter to be called?" I replied, "As to time I have no objections, but upon making the call to include the election of delegates to the Congressional Convention, 'I vote no." Mr. Sawyer then stated that the other members of the committee were in favor of doing so, to which I replied; "The best way is to call the Committee together; I would like an opportunity to state my objections and record my vote upon the subject at a meeting of the Committee." Mr. Sawyer said "There is not time to get the Committee together, and I don't see the use of doing so, for I have been in communication with the other members of the Committee, and they are in favor of electing delegates to both Conventions." To which I said, "It seems, then, that I am in the minority, but, nevertheless, I vote no upon the proposition, and would like an opportunity to cast that vote at a meeting of the Committee instead of in my office." I stated some of my objections to Mr. Sawyer which I do not care to occupy your space in detailing. In his "open letter in reply to C. R. Pattison," published in the last issue of the Register, Mr. Sawyer says: "I saw a majority of the Committee, viz. Col. Dean and J. F. Lawrence, they agreed upon the date. I then telegraphed you and Mr. Gilbert, I think in the same language. Mr. Gilbert answered by telegram within a reasonable time and gave his assent to the call." When I read the above statement in Mr. Sawyer's "open letter" I was somewhat surprised to learn that at the time Mr. Sawyer had his interview with me, that neither Mr. Gilbert nor Mr. Pattison had been consulted as to the date of calling the County Convention and I have been still more surprised to learn that prior to issuing the call for the Convention, Mr. Sawyer did not consult either of those gentlemen upon the subject of electing delegates to the Congressional Convention hereafter to be called.

I ask the publication of this statement of facts as a personal favor, that those who have read Mr. Sawyer's "open letter" may know just what and how much I had to do with issuing the call for the County Convention. HENRY S. DEAN.

ANN ARBOR, July 31st, 1882.

Mr. Sawyer lays the blame of calling the Convention Aug. 5th. upon his enemies. Who are his enemien then, but himself and friend Lawrence.

In case Auditor General Latimer fails of a renomination the Ann Arbor Courier would like to see Major Wm. C. Stevens of East Tawas receive the republican nomination for that important office.—*Ann Arbor Courier.*

We heartily endorse the above.

For more than a quarter of a century the Republican party has triumphantly striven for the maintenance of all that was morally and politically right and advisable. The time has come for it to boldly attack a mightier foe than any of the past; the open grogshop, and overcome and eradicate it. It is no time for temporizing—indeed, to waver, compromise, or fly from the issue is to provide for certain defeat. There is but one thing to do, and that is to unflinchingly take up with the right and carry its cause through to victory.—*Allegan Gazette.*

Geo. Wilson, living east of Gunplain, has a large potato patch that is kept free from potato bugs by a pair of blue racers. Some weeks ago while working in the patch he came across one of the reptiles and was on the point of attacking him with the hoe; but noticing that his actions were peculiar, he remained still and watched. The snake glided along the row from hill to hill, lifting his head from the ground and clearing the bugs—whether beetles or grubs—from every plant as thoroughly as the job could be done by hand. The owner of the patch wisely concluded to spare the snake, which with its mate regularly visits the patch since and gorges itself with bugs. Though blue racers are said not to be a poisonous snake yet they are as fatal to potato bugs as Paris green.—Plainwell Independent.—*Allegan Journal.*

The man that works at home helps society at large with somewhat more of certainty than he who devotes himself to charities.

NO TROUBLE TO SWALLOW

Dr. Pierce's "Pellets," (the original "little Liver Pills") and no pain or griping. Cure sick or bilious headache, sour stomach, and cleanse the system and bowels. 25 cents a vile.

For increasing the physical and mental strength, and augmenting the faculty of endurance, nothing acts so like a charm as Brown's Iron Bitters.

A Good Foundation.

In American households the prevailing complaints are weakness of the stomach and its consequences, Indigestion, Nervousness and Rheumatism. Such sufferers can lay a good foundation for health by using Parker's Ginger Tonic as it tones up the stomach and nerves, and keeps the kidneys active to carry off the foul matter. Aug.

It would not be reasonable to expect that in a year and a half the scattered farmers could be got together in sufficient numbers to make great changes in our corrupt politics and to alter the entire complexion of Congress. Long and decided steps have been taken in that direction and the time is coming when the thing will be accomplished. The farmers of this country will as surely give to our national legislature the character that it ought to have, as there shall be a Congress. But they may not be able to do it at once. It would be marvelous if they were. The office holding aristocracy have got such a foothold, that they cannot be dislodged in a moment, but the people are tugging at them, and the wire-pullers and place-hunters are giving the popular cause greater strength and impetus at almost every political convention.—*Western Rural.*

Mrs. M. Morey, of Camden, N. J., writes "Brown's Iron Bitters has cured me of much suffering and distress resulting from dyspepsia, urinary trouble, and weak lungs. It has made me very regular in my habits, and I feel in perfect health. Life is very happy to me now."

An Impossibility.

Deserving articles are always appreciated. The exceptional cleanliness of Parker's Hair Balsam makes it popular. Gray hairs are impossible with its occasional use. Aug.

There is trouble amoung the liquor dealers at Kalamazoo. Several of them have been arrested for selling liquor during the Fourth, in violation of the provisions of the State law, requiring all places where liquor is sold to be closed on legal holidays. In defense of their violation of law the claim is made that the celebration committee promised them immunity from prosecution provided they subscribed to the fund. Considerable excitement has been aroused and a certain amout of sympathy is expressed for the parties under indictment. The defense seems to us a most puerile one. It is reasonable to suppose that the liquor dealers are familiar with the requirements, restrictions and privileges embraced in the tax law. A reasonable respect for their common sense implies that they knew no citizen or organization of citizens could grant them the privilege of violating a State law. The committee may have promised that they, as individuals, would wink at their wrong doing, but the idea that they could restrain any other citizen from exercising such right is too absurd to be considered. If the committee gave any such assurances they were certainly accessory to the offence, though legally free from the penalties.—*Saginaw Herald.*

The above proves that it is easy to frame excuses for selling liquor and for the violation of law. License laws as well as prohibition.

What a Former Invalid Said.

"I suffered for years from an exhaustive weakness and was fast approaching consumption. I felt that insanity and a premature grave was inevitable; but thanks to Brown's Iron Bitters, I am again restored to perfect health of mind and body." If you, too, are ill, may not this remedy restore your health?

How is it Done.

"How do you manage," said a lady to her friend "to appear so happy and good natured all the time?" "I always have Parker's Ginger Tonic handy," was the reply, "and thus easily keep myself and family in good health. When I am well I always feel g od natured." Aug.

Happy Consumation.

Discovery, the means by which any lady may wear slippers or shoes one or two sizes smaller than usual. Everyone who has used PUTNAM'S PAINLESS CORN EXTRACTOR is pleased with the result. Very few persons are exempt from suffering great discomfort and pain from corns, but corns are of small importance when they may be removed by a few applications of Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor. Beware of substitutes and bad counterfeits. Sure, prompt and painless. Sold everywhere by druggists. Wholesale, J. E. DAVIS & CO., Detroit.

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

REGULAR MEETING.

MONDAY EVENING July 31th, 1882.

Council met.

Mayor in the chair.

Roll called. Full Council.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Committee on Street Lights Report back the following bill correct.

Peninsula Gas Light Co. Supplies	$10 15
C. C. Bloomfield & Co. Gasoline	30 20

Reports accepted.

CLAIMS AND ACCOUNTS.

Peninsula Gas Light Co. Supplies	10 15
C. C. Bloomfield & Co.	30 20
C. Spencer 200 Circular envelopes	2 32
James O'Donnell, printing	3 00
W. H. Brearly "	5 04
P. W. Carpenter ¼ Salery and cash Ex.	78 36

Voted from Contingent Fund.

Ayes 10, Nays 0.

Follmor & Scovill lumber 1st ward	15 72

Voted from the 1st District Highway Fund.

Follmor & Scovill lumber 2d ward	24 33

Voted from 2nd District Highway Fund.

Ayes 10, Nays 0.

Follmor & Scovill lumber 3rd ward	52 88

Voted from 3rd District Highway Fund.

Ayes 10, Nays 0.

Follmor & Scovill lumber 4th word	20 69

Voted from 4th District Highway Fund.

Ayes 10, Nays 0.

Follmor & Scovill lumber 5th ward

Voted from 5th District Highway Fund.

Ayes 10, Nays 0.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

Motion by Ald. Deubel to take from the table the resolution authorizing the issuing of bonds.

Carried

Motion by Ald. Deubel that the same be tabled until the next meetiug. Carried.

Motion by Ald. Follmor that a Committee be appointed to confer with the Highway Commissioners of the township of Ysilanti in regard to the building of Philips Bridge. Carried.

Ayes, Ald. Hinckley, Stephenson, Thompson, Neat, Follmor, Terns, and Deubel 7; Nays, Ald. Robbins, Roys and Campaign 3.

The Chair appointed as such Committee Ald. Follmor, Thompson and Robbins.

MOTIONS AND RESOLUTIONS.

By Ald Terns.

RESOLVED, That the Marshall be and he is hereby instructed to cause a sidewalk six feet in width to be constructed on the South Side of Cross Street, in front of McMillan Property, occupied by Martin Lang within five days from this date, Said walk to comply with the requirements of city charter.

And if any person, before whose premises such walk is hereby ordered, shall neglect or refuse to construct such walk within the time specified, it shall be the duty of the Marshall to employ some other person to furnish the materials and construct said walk, at a fair valuation, and report the same, with the account thereof properly attested, to this Council for assessment against such premises, with ten per cent. additional.

Ayes 10, Nays 0.

Motion by Ald. Hinckley.

That the Marshall be and he is hereby instructed to cause the gutter on Washington St., adjoining the store property of C. H. Cady to be cleaned forthwith.

Carried. Ayes 10, Nays 0.

Motion by Ald. Robbins.

That the Marshall be and is hereby instructed to enforce the ordinance relating to Boxes, Barrels &c., obstructing side walks. Carried.

By Ald. Campaign.

RESOLVED, That the time for building a walk on the East side of Huron St., between Forest ave and the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Rail Road be extended thirty days and the city Marshall be instructed to give the grade for said walk forthwith.

Motion by Ald. Terns To table the same.

Lost. Ayes, Ald. Thompson, Follmor, Terns and Deubel 4; Nays, Ald. Hinckley, Roys, Stephenson, and Campaign 4; Ald. Robbins and Neat not voting.

Motion by Ald. Robbins To refer to city Attorney for his opinion as to who shall build the said walk; the city or property owners adjoining the same.

Carried. Ayes 7, Nays 2, Ald. Hinckley and Roys, Ald. Follmor not voting.

Motion by Ald. Campaign.

That the Marshall be and is hereby instructed to establish the grade forthwith for a side walk on the east side of Huron Street between Forest Ave. and L. S. and M. S. R. R. track. Lost.

Ayes, Ald. Robbins, Roys and Campaign 3; Nays, Ald. Hinckley, Stephenson, Thompson, Neat, Follmor, Tearns and Deubel, 7.

Motion by Ald. Hinckley.

That the Third Ward build four rods of walk on the east side of Huron St., across Jarvis creek

Lost. Ayes, Ald. Hinckley, Robbins, Roys, Stephenson and Campaign 5; Nays, Ald. Thompson, Neat, Follmor and Tearns 4; Ald. Deubel not voting.

By Ald. Stephenson.

RESOLVED, That the Marshall be and he is hereby instructed to enforce the State Law relative to the closing of saloons and bars at 9 o'clock in the evening, also on Sunday, also to see that all other business places are kept closed on sunday excepting those that are exempt such as drug stores, Hotels and boardinghouses.

Lost. Ayes, Ald. Hinckley, Roys, Stephenson, Thompson and Campaign 5; Nays, Ald. Robbins, Neat, Follmor, Terns and Deubel 5.

By Ald. Deubel.

It is Resolved by the Common Council of the city of Ypsilanti that an ordinance entitled an ordinance relative to the duties of Health-Physician made Feb. 21, 1882 be and the same is hereby repealed and that the services of any physician employed by the Superintendent of the city poor shall not exceed fifty cents per visit for necessary attendence at the request of said Superintendent.

July 31st, 1882.

Ald. Follmor moved to table for two weeks.

Lost. Ayes, Ald. Robbins, Roys and Follmor 3; Nays, Ald. Hinckley, Stephenson, Thompson, Campaign, Neat, Terns and Deubel 7.

Ald. Robbins moved to adjourn.

Lost. Ayes, Ald. Robbins, Roys, Thompson, Neat and Follmor 5; Nays, Ald. Hinckley, Stephenson, Campaign, Terns and Deubel 5.

Motion by Ald. Robbins To amend the resolution by striking out the words "fifty cents," and to insert in lieu thereof the words "twenty five cents and furnish medicine."

Lost. Ayes, Ald. Robbins, Roys and Follmor 3; Nays, Ald. Hinckley, Stephenson, Thompson, Campaign, Neat, Terns and Deubel 7.

Ald. Robbins, moved to adjourn.

Lost. Ayes, Ald. Robbins, Roys, Neat and Follmor 4; Nays, Ald. Hinckley, Stephenson, Thompson, Campaign, Terns and Deubel 6.

Motion by Ald. Robbins.

That the Marshall be directed to go to the clerks office for the ordinance book. Lost.

Resolution adopted.

Ayes, Ald. Hinckley, Stephenson, Thompson, Campaign, Terns and Deubell 6; Nays, Ald. Robbins, Roys, Neat and Follmor 4.

Ald. Deubel moved to adjourn until Tuesday evening Aug. 10 1882 at 8 o'clock. Carried.

Ayes, Ald. Hinckley, Stephenson, Thompson, Campaign, Neat, Terns and Deubel 7; Nays, Ald Robbins, Roys and Follmor 3.

P. W. CARPENTER, City Clerk.

CATARRH OF THE BLADDER.

Stinging, smarting, irritation of the urinary passages, diseased discharges, cured by Buchupabia. $1 at druggists. Mich., Depot, JAMES E. DAVIS & CO., Detroit, Mich. 931-1v-alt.

Physicians say HOPS and Malt Bitters are the best. Dec. 1 82

Dr. Kermott's Compound Extract of Willow is now the great remedy for the cure of ague, chillfever and all types of intermittent fever.

Dr. Kermott's pills cure headache, liver complaint, digestion, costiveness, and purify the blood

THOUSAND'S from neglecting a common cold have died of Consumption. Take DR. KERMOTT'S Pulmonary Balsam and cure that cough.

For old or young, male or female, Dr. Kermott's Mandrake Pills are the best cathartic.

DR. KERMOTT'S Extract of Blackbury for acute and chronic diarrhea, cholera morbus, pains, etc 911-1y

True to Her Trust.

Two much cannot be said of the ever-faithful wife and mother, constantly watching and caring for her dear ones, never neglecting a single duty in their behalf. When they are assailed by disease, and the system should have a thorough cleansing, the stomach and bowels regulated, blood purified, malarial poison exterminated, she must know that Electric Bitters are the only sure remedy. They are the best and purest medicine in the world, and only cost fifty cents. Sold by Frank Smith. 4

Griggs' Glycerine Salve.

The best on earth can truly be said of Giggs' Glycirine Salve, which is a sure cure for cuts, bruises, scalds, burns, wounds, and all other sores. Will positively cure piles, tetter and all skin eruptions. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Only 25c. For sale by Frank Smith.

948-1-year

For Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cramps and Pains in the Stomach, there is nothing equals Beebe's King of Pain. Price only 25 cents. Sold by all druggists. 930 1-year

Important To Travelers,

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS are offered you by the BURLINGTON ROUTE. It will pay you to read their advertisement to be found elsewhere in this issue. 1jan83

A Close Shave.

Have you ever had your face and neck break out with little pimples, and become very sore after being shaved? Especially a close one? If so there is no application will give more pleasure and prevent this than Dunk's Camphorated Arnica. No gentleman who has given it a single trial for this purpose will ever be without it. The barbers that have used it on their customers' faces pronounce it as giving the best satisfaction of anything they ever used. Price, 50 cents. Sold by all druggists.

PERSONAL! TO MEN ONLY!

The Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall Mich., will send Dr. Dyes' Celebrated Electro-Voltaic Belts and other Electric Appliances on trial for thirty days to men (young or old) who are afflicted with Nervous Debility, Lost Vitality, and manhood, and kindred troubles, guaranteeing speedy relief and complete restoration of health and manly vigor. Address as above. N. B.—No risk is incurred, as thirty days trial is allowed. 920—971.

If you have a cold or cough of any kind buy a bottle of Hill's Peerless Cough Syrup USE IT ALL. If not satisfied, return the empty bottle and I will refund your money. I also sell the Peerless Worm Specifics on the same terms. NO CURE NO PAY. Cobb's Little Rodophyllin Pills will cure Headach, Billiousness, Constipation, etc., or no pay. One pill a dose. J. B. LEMLEY, Druggist,

925-1year. At the Depot, Ypsilanti.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!!

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child sufiering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so go at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUH. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother and relief and health to the child, acting like magic It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and it is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the in the U. S. Sold everywhere. 25 cents a bottle.

922-1year

Detroit, Mackinac & Marpuette R. R.

Pioneer East and West Line through the Upper Peninsula of Michigan.

240 MILES SHORTER

THAN ANY OTHER LINE

Between Detroit, Southern Michigan and all points East and Southeast, and the Iron and Copper Districts.

GOING EAST.

L.	Marquette	8 30 P. M.	6 20 A. M.
	Onota	9 41 "	8 05 "
	Au Train	10 07 "	8 41 "
	Munising,	10 52 "	9 55 "
	Seney,	12 39 A. M.	12 07 P. M.
	McMillan,	1 15 "	1 02 "
	Newbery,	1 43 "	1 40 "
A.	St. Ignace	5 00 "	6 00 "

GOING WEST.

L.	St. Ignace	10 30 P. M.	10 50 A. M.
	Newberry,	1 43 A. M.	1 40 P. M.
	McMillan,	2 12 "	2 08 "
	Seney,	2 52 "	2 45 "
	Nunising,	4 40 "	4 50 "
	Au Train,	5 24 "	5 58 "
	Onota,	5 49 "	6 38 "
A.	Marquette	7 00 "	8 00 "

Connections are made at ST. IGNACE with:

The Michigan Central Railroad for Detroit and all points in Michigan and in the east, south and southeast.

The Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R. for Grand Rapids, Fort Wayne and the South and East.

The popular steamer City of Cleveland for Detroit and intermediate points.

The passenger boats of the New England Transportation Co. for Milwaukee and Chicago, and (via Collingwood) for all points in Canada and the east.

Connections made at MARQUETTE with

The Marquette, Houghton & Ontonagon Railroad for the Iron and Copper Districts and with steamers for Duluth and the northwest.

Through tickets on sale at Marquette and St Ignance and at all points in the northern Peninsula. Also tickets to European ports by all principal lines at Gen'l Pass. Agent's office.

For Information as to passenger and freight rates, apply to office of General Freight and Passenger Agent.

THOS. McKEOWN, Gen'l Superintendent, Marquette, Mich. FRANK MILLIGAN, Gen'l Frt. & Pass Ag't, Marquette, Mich.

GOOD NEWS!

AND STILL IN LUCK!

In order to gratify parties in arrears, and others who were unable or neglected to come to time the first of July, and have solicited us to do so, we have made arrangements to furnish, for a limited time, our PREMIUMS. We have only a limited supply of our main premium, a large engraving of the State Capitol.

First Come, First Served. Don't Forget

All Subscribers, whether in arrears or New, paid to March 1st, '83, are entitled to the Premiums.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free Address STINSON & Co, Portland, Maine

New Advertisements.

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The King of the Body is the brain, the stomach its main support; the nerves its messengers; the bowels, the kidneys and the pores its safeguards. Indigestion creates a violent revolt among these attaches of the regal organ, and to bring them back to their duty, there is nothing like regulating, purifying, and invigorating, cooling operation of TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT. It renovates the system and restores to health both body and mind.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

FRUIT EVAPORATORS. Illustrated Catalogue Free, AMER. M'F'G CO., Waynesboro, Pa.

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MINNESOTA PATENT FLOUR — AT — DeNike & Robison's,

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A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous DEBILITY, PREMATURE DECAY, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing in perfect confidence. 937 1-yr.

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OF

SUMMER GOODS

AT W. H. SWEET'S,

For the Next 30 Days.

Parasols, Fans, Linen Dusters, Light Dress Goods, Shetland Shawls, Ladies and Children's Straw Hats, Etc.

Very Low Prices will be given to close out these goods.

Dated July 22nd, 1882.

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CANCER CAN BE CURED

WITHOUT THE USE OF KNIFE, CAUSTICS, OR LOSS OF BLOOD:

Abundant city references of cures furnished at office. Delays are Dangerous. Call or write at once. Consultation Free.

DR. DeCOU,

254 WOODWARD AVENUE, DETROIT, MICH.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a cure for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c Parties wishing the Prescription, will please address, Rev. E. A. WILSON; 194 Henn St. Williamsburgh, N. Y. 937 1-yr.

RICE'S TEMPERANCE HOTEL

COR. CONGRESS AND BATES,

Detroit, Mich.

Rates $1 to $1.25 per day, Single Meals 30c Lodgings, 35 to 50 Cents.

We make a specialty of Dinner, and it is alway ready at 11-30 sharp. Come early and be served promptly. 869

THE GREAT BURLINGTON ROUTE. CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY R.R.

PRINCIPAL LINE

AND OLD FAVORITE FROM CHICAGO OR PEORIA TO KANSAS CITY

The SHORTEST, QUICKEST and BEST line to St. Joseph, Atchison, Topeka, Denison, Dallas, Galveston, And all points in Iowa, Nebraska, Missouri, Kansas, New Mexico, Arizona, Montana and Texas.

This Route has no superior for Albert Lea, Minneapolis and St. Paul. Nationally reputed as being the Great Through Car Line Universally conceded to be the best equipped Railroad in the World for all classes of travel.

All connections made In Union Depots.

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Through Tickets via this Celebrated Line for sale at all offices in the U. S. and Canada.

Try it, and you will find traveling a luxury, instead of a discomfort.

All information about Rates of Fare, Sleeping Cars, etc., cheerfully given by

T. J. POTTER, 3d Vice Pres't & Gen'l Manager, Chicago, Ill. PERCEVAL LOWELL, Gen. Pass. Agt., Chicago, Ill.

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HOPS & MALT BITTERS

UNFERMENTED—NOT A BEVERAGE.

Regulate the Liver, positively cure Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Sick Headache, prevent Constipation, remove Biliousness, relieve of Rheumatism, purify the Blood, cleanse the Kidneys, correct the Stomach and Bowels, and subdue Disease.

HOPS & MALT

It is Rich in the materials that Nourish, Invigorate, Purify and Strengthen. They supply Brain, Muscular and Nerve force, Vigor to the Enfeebled, Tone and Strength to the Exhausted, and Nourishment to the Young and Aged.

HOPS & MALT

NO MATTER what your condition, or how muck overcome by disease, TRY THEM. It creates a healthy action of the VITAL FORCES, stimulating SLUGGISH CIRCULATION and promoting GOOD DIGESTION, CLEAR COMPLEXION, ENERGY, and VIGOROUS HEALTH.

HOPS & MALT

If you are languishing from Indoor Confinement, Overwork or Disease, or if your Brain is overtaxed, Muscles and Nerves Weakened by loss of sleep or appetite, or businesss strain, they will Nourish, Strengthen and Restore you.

NOTE—"HOPS & MALT."

925-1yr.

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[Corrected up to the hour of Publication.

WHEAT,	$ 95 @	1 00
FLOUR, XXX	7 00	
" Snow Flake	8 00 @	8 50
" Minnesota Patent	9 00	
CORN	@	1 00
OATS	50 @	60
BEANS	2 25 @	50
POTATOES	40 @	50
APPLES, per bu	75 —	1 00
HONEY, cap	18 —	20
CHEESE	12 —	14
BUTTER,	18 —	20
EGGS, per doz	16 —	18
CHICKENS, per lb Spring	14 —	16
TURKEYS, " "	11 —	12
PORK, per cwt	—	9 00
" in bbls	23 00 —	
LARD	13 —	15
HAMS	16 —	18
BEEF, in quarter	7 —	9
TALLOW	—	7½
GREEN HIDES	6½ —	7
CURED "	9 —	
DEACON SKINS	25 —	40
SHEEP PELTS	25 —	50
LAMB PELTS	50 —	75
HAY, per ton	7 00 —	8 00
WOOL, per lb	28 —	35
BUCKWHEAT	1 00	1 25

GO TO HAVENS & SON,

112 GRISWOLD ST., DETROIT,

For Guns and Sporting GOODS,

Breech Loading Guns From $6.00 to $100.00 in Stock.

Excelsior Gun Cases A SPECIALITY. 892

WHY

Will you grow prematurely old? From year's experience, Dr. J. L. Palmer is prepared to say that the regular and judicious use of his FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION prevents Premature Old Age by its influence over Herreditary or Constitutional diseases It is valuable treatment for Rhenmatism, either Chronic or Acute, Asthma. Sciatica, Tumors, either external or internal, Ulcers, Cancers, and all diseases having their origen in herreditary or constitutional causes. His prescription does not preclude internal remedies as it is externally administered under ALL circumstances. It is rapidly taken up by the absorbents and deposited in the veins, when it is attracted to the heart and conveyed to every part of the system, invigorating every nerve and land for new action.

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The Best, Cleanest and most Economical Hair Dressing.

Never Fails to Restore the youthful color to grey hair. 50c and $1 sizes at druggists.

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A new and exceedingly fragrant and lasting perfume. Price 25 and 75c.

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A Pure Family Medicine that Never Intoxicates.

If you are a mechanic or farmer, worn out with overwork, or a mother run down by family or household duties try PARKER'S GINGER TONIC.

If you are a lawyer, minister or business man exhausted by mental strain or anxious cares do not take intoxicating stimulants, but use PARKER'S GINGER TONIC.

If you have Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Kidney or Urinary Complaints, or if you are troubled with any disorder of the lungs, stomach, bowels, blood or nerves you can be cured by PARKER'S GINGER TONIC.

If you are wasting away from age, dissipation or any disease or weakness and require a stimulant take GINGER TONIC at once; it will invigorate and build you up from the first dose but will never intoxicate. It has saved hundreds of lives it may save yours.

HISCOX & CO., 162 William St., New York. 50c. and one dollar sizes, at all dealers in medicines.

GREAT SAVING BUYING DOLLAR SIZE.